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VOL. XCII., NO. 91. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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The four characteristics of the highest grade of cut glass is seen in ours
Clear Crystal Glass
Deep Cuttings
Brilliant Finish
Beautiful Designs

OUR PRICES
Make this beautiful ware doubly desirable
Nappies, good size $2.75
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Genuine Indian Chutney, - 25c bot.
" " " - 75c "
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Blue Label Tomato Ketchup, - 25c "
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Tobasco Sauce, - - - - 50c "

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The Independent Cash Grocers.

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Elaterite Roofing
Fire Proof, Water Proof, Won't Rust, Wont Rot.
Samples and Particulars Upon Application.
The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd
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ELTONBURY SILK FIBRES
The New English Wall Covering to Replace Ingrains. A Fine Assortment of Colors in Stock.
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.....Try a Cup.....
Voonia Gardens
ORANGE PEKOE
CEYLON TEA
As sold by retail trade, 50c. per lb., in ½-lb. and 1-lb. packages and 5-lb. boxes.
WHOLESALE ONLY BY
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.
At the Exhibition.

WATSON'S AN INSPIRING SPIRIT.
DUNDEE
A WHIFF OF HEATHER. WHISKY.
HUDSON'S BAY CO., Sole Agents for B. C.

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited
Cor. Yates and Broad Streets
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
BUILDERS HARDWARE
At prices that defy competition.
N.B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.

Important to You and You and You
As an all-round place to buy Household Necessities,
Hastie's Fair Cannot Be Beat
We know it. Compare prices and you will know it.
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NEW GRASS ....SEEDS....
A COMPLETE Stock of the choicest varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds just received. All seeds have been selected with the greatest care. Send us your orders.
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO., LD.

UNRAVELING THE MURDER

Four Abortive Attempts on Von Plehve's Life Had Been Made Only One of Which Was Made Public.

CRIME IS TRACED TO GENEVA

Former Plotters Were Arrested and Quietly Made Way With—Accused Remains Firm in Determination Not to Speak.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—(1:45 a. m.)—While some of the features of the plot which culminated in the assassination of M. Plehve, the minister of the interior, still baffles the police, the authorities profess to be now perfectly certain that the conspiracy was hatched in Geneva by half a dozen Russians, mostly Jews. The authorities know the names and addresses of the conspirators, but are unable to take legal action against them owing to the failure of the laws of Switzerland to interfere with political refugees, and, therefore, Russian terrorists are at liberty from their haven in the Alps to continue the work of assassination of Russian ministers so long as they are able to find emissaries willing to risk their lives, the organizers never venturing to carry out their own designs.

Six men who engineered the plot, according to the result of the police investigation are declared beyond shadow of doubt to have organized the series of political crimes, with the exception of the murder of M. Bobrikoff, the governor-general of Finland, began with the assassination of the governor of Ufa, on May 19, 1903, and ended with the blowing up of Minister Plehve on July 28th of this year. Gerchunin, whose plot resulted in the assassination of Minister Sipiaguine, April 15, 1902, now turns out to have been an emissary of these Geneva terrorists

For the first time the fact is now revealed that M. Plehve's murder had been preceded by four abortive attempts to encompass his death, which the department of political police frustrated in the nick of time by the arrest of the would-be assassins, who were quietly imprisoned or banished. Only one of these attempts has hitherto become public and that was revealed by the accidental explosion of a bomb in the Hotel Du Nord in St. Petersburg. Sasoneff and two of his accomplices continue in maintaining obstinate silence regarding the assassination of Minister Plehve, although one of the accomplices has confessed that he threw a bomb into the canal the morning of the assassination.

Berinhoff and other accomplices obey instructions of the society and remain silent.

MELTON PRIOR HAS DISMAL FOREBODINGS

The Struggle in the Far East Will Lead to European Complications and War.

Honolulu, Sept. 26.—Melton Prior, the British newspaper correspondent, who arrived here today from Yokohama, says he feels absolutely certain that the war in the Far East will lead to European complications and to the most awful war in the world's history. Mr. Prior complains that the Japanese have displayed bad faith toward all the correspondents. This, he says, is his 27th campaign and it is the only one in which he has seen nothing.

He believes, with the possible exception of the battle of Liaoyang, that not one correspondent has seen a shot fired, and he even doubts if any newspaperman saw the battle of Liaoyang.

IN FOOL'S PARADISE.

Havana, Sept. 26.—R. A. Hamel, former paying officer of the city of Montreal, who is charged with cashing a forged check for $10,000, and who has been living in Havana in the belief that he could not be extradited, was arrested today on the request of the British foreign office, the Cuban government complying with the request in lieu of an extradition treaty.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Archbishop of Canterbury went to Mount Vernon today to visit the home and tomb of Washington. The party included Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, United States Secretary of the Navy Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan and about twenty others. The Archbishop left for New York shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—The general conference of German Baptists of North America today selected Buffalo, N. Y., as the next place of meeting, September 1, 1905.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Mount Sterling, Ky., Sept. 26.—News of an attempt to poison the family of Judge Wm. May, of Salersville, has just reached here. Arsenic was used and the meal was eaten without the family discovering anything wrong. Judge May and three others were affected. The judge is in a critical condition, but the others are out of danger.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND.

London Journals Point Out Unsatisfactory Feature of Latest Protocol.

London, Sept. 26.—Several of the morning papers today editorialize seriously regarding the Russian decision on the question of contraband, which is published in full in the English press today. The Daily Graphic says: "To propose to interpret the rule leniently without specifying the conditions of leniency, is of no value in the commercial community and in no way modifies the gravity of the decision." The Standard similarly declares that more information is necessary before the limited concession can be accepted as meeting the English-American demands.

Saint Alice
Natural
Mineral
Water

REFUSED TO STOP HORSE RACING

New York Judge Refused Injunction to Restrain Jockey Club Meeting.

New York, Sept. 26.—Supreme Court Justice Maclean has refused an application for an injunction to restrain the Brooklyn Jockey Club from running races at Gravesend track on the ground that there was nothing in the papers to show that crime was about to be committed. In his opinion, the court had no power to grant such an injunction. The application was made by two lawyers, who asserted that gambling and pool selling was permitted by the jockey club at the Gravesend track, and such gambling would be permitted until the close of the meeting on October 2nd. Justice Maclean said: "Your papers do not satisfy that you have made out a case for an injunction." "But," said counsel, "we show that a man lost $1,000 gambling at the race track." "But," interrupted the court, "that happened the other day, and there is no proof before me that anything of the kind will occur tomorrow. At any rate the constitutional convention authorized the legislature to pass an act permitting one thing in racing enclosures and making that same thing in any other part of the state illegal, and I am not going to grant you an injunction."

A TRAITOR ESCAPES.

Joined the Enemy in Philippines, but Now Secures His Liberty.

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt has disapproved of the findings and sentence of Alfred Skow, who was said to be a member of company M, 20th United States infantry, and who, as such, was tried by court-martial and convicted under two charges of desertion and of miscondent in joining the enemy and sentenced to death. It was found, upon review of the case at the war department, that Skow had practically been discharged from the military service of the United States by competent military authorities in the Philippines in July, 1902, and that at the time he was arraigned he was no longer amenable to trial by court-martial. This action restores him to liberty.

THE RUSH SOUTH.

Seattle Transportation Companies Preparing for Winter Exodus.

Seattle, Sept. 26.—The Alaska season for 1904 is closed as far as shipments to the north are concerned. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has received advices from the White Pass and Yukon railroad not to accept any more freight for interior points in Alaska beyond White Horse, as the company will not be able to handle them. All the north coast lines are preparing for the rush of newcomers from all points in Alaska. They are beginning to arrive now and boats are preparing to leave for the last trip of the season to Nome, St. Michael, Dutch harbor, Cook's inlet and other calling points along the southeastern coast. There are a few shipments of treasure yet to come. On the White Pass this has been a good season for gold. The gold production of the northern district for the present year is estimated as follows: Klondike, $11,000,000; Nome, $10,000,000; Tanana, $2,000,000; all other districts, $3,000,000.

DEFUNCT SHIPBUILDING TRUST

Union Iron Works Company of San Francisco Sold to New Concern.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—The Union Iron Works, one of the properties of the former United States Shipbuilding Corporation, was sold at public auction today by order of the Federal court of the district of New Jersey. The only bidder was Francis D. Pollock representing the reorganization company of the new shipbuilding company, 70 per cent of the stock of which is owned by Charles M. Schwab. His bid, the minimum allowable under the terms of sale, of $1,700,000 was accepted. The successful bidder deposited certified checks amounting to $165,000. The plant of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington, Del., is now the only one of the former properties of the United States shipbuilding corporation not controlled by the reorganization committee.

WAR SUMMARY.

(By Associated Press.)

Indications are discerned at St. Petersburg that the Japanese are planning a flanking movement against General Kuropatkin's left to compel a retirement from Sintasintin. General Kuroki is supposed to design crossing the Hun river at a point considerably east of Mukden, from which he is expected to move down stream and co-operate with an army from Sianchan, while Oku and Nodzu hold Kuropatkin south of Mukden. The Japanese attacks on Da pass and Sanlungku are regarded as confirmation of this theory. The outposts of Generals Oku and Nodzu have been in conflict with Cossacks between Bentsiaputz and the railroad. No news has been received from Port Arthur.

BUSINESS PROSPERING.

Pittsburg, Sept. 26.—The third Bessemer steel and coke furnace in the Jones and Loughlin steel plants resumed operations today, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company placed six departments on double time tonight, affecting one thousand men. Practically no night work has been done in these departments for nearly two years.

Aulay Morrison Accepts Judgeship

Report That Member From Royal City Will Succeed Judge Drake.

Extensive Coal Field Uncovered by Great Northern Men Near Morrissey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 26.—The World publishes a statement tonight that Aulay Morrison, member of parliament for Westminster, has accepted the offer of the Supreme court judgeship to succeed Mr. Justice Drake. He was born in Baddock, N. S., 1863, admitted to the bar 1888, but went to Westminster, passing his examinations here in 1900 and has practiced here ever since.

The marriage of Sergt. Samuel Joseph Perry, the South African veteran, a member of the Sixth Regimnt, Vancouver, and winner of the King's prize, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Perry, of St. Catharines, Ont., and formerly of Toronto, to Miss Leola Beatrice McAllister, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McAllister, of this city, and formerly of Barrie, Ont., took place very quietly at 10 o'clock this morning at the residence of the bride's parents. Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. Sergt. Perry left for Victoria and Sound cities today on a honeymoon trip.

Word has been received that the Western Oil & Coal Company, composed of Vancouver people, who recently took up sixteen claims in the disputed territory near the Flathead country, Southwest Kootenay, have accidentally struck it rich. It intended to bore for oil and had been for some time prospecting for coal without success.

On Saturday a wire was received from W. J. Ross, M. P., that the Great Northern railway is cutting its right of way through the valley occupied by the Western Oil & Coal Company and that they had exposed twenty feet of bituminous coal. Since this telegram the news has been confirmed but no details have been received. Members of the company are excited over the news, for if it turns out correct it means that without working for it, the company has secured a valuable coal deposit.

Through John Murray, forest ranger, the timber inspector here has seized the entire logging outfits, as well as the standing timber, of the Monarch Timber Company and the Erie Timber Company, of Blaine, Wash. The seizure was made Saturday on account of these firms, as alleged, having shipped logs to Blaine wholesale, without having paid the export tax. The seizure of property will aggregate in value about $100,000. John Murray, timber ranger, as a result of certain information, visited Nicomekel bay, Mud bay and Semiakmio bay and remained a week before he decided to act. On Saturday he telephoned to Colin Campbell, chief of provincial police, that he was about to make an important seizure and to send him blank notices and as many men as could be spared. Chief Campbell telephoned Chief Spain, of the New Westminster district, as the contemplated seizure was in his district. Chief Spain repaired to the scene at once with one other officer. In the meantime one of the companies concerned decided that Timber Inspector Murray was not hanging around their plant for his health, and they decided to move one of their big booms. Just as the boom was being got ready to haul out in the open and out of harm's way by the company's tug, Mr. Murray and the police officers appeared on the scene and were obliged to declare themselves at once. Mr. Murray ordered them not to remove the boom as it was under seizure. He then placed a notice on all booms, donkey engines, buildings, etc., to the effect that the entire equipment of the camp was under seizure, and that no standing timber was to be removed, pending investigation into the charge that cedar and fir logs had been shipped to Washington state without any poll tax being paid, and contrary to the laws of British Columbia. No royalties have been paid to the government by these companies and the claims against them in this connection is now $6,000. One company offered $2,500 in settlement, but this was refused.

A well-known lumber and shingle manufacturer stated this morning that there was an impression gaining ground that the provincial government, while passing the export tax on logs, did not intend to enforce it. In fact that it would wink at its being broken. The Hon. Mr. Tatlow, however, prior to his leaving for England, informed all the timber men who asked him, that the government would punish anyone caught breaking the law by seizing their outfits, pending an adjustment in the courts.

A well-known bank manager stated to the Colonist correspondent that it was known for some time smuggling had been going on, but that members of the government had expressed themselves as determined to stop it by making an example of some of those who placed the laws of the province at defiance.

The C. P. R. machinists are still out in local shops and are taking their cue from Winnipeg. Mr. Marpole, divisional superintendent, says the railway wishes to arbitrate, but all negotiations are being carried on in Winnipeg by Mr. White, second vice-president.

OPENING OF FAIR TODAY

Biggest Exhibition Ever Held West of Winnipeg Will This Afternoon Be Declared Formally Open to Great Host of Visitors.

A LARGE LIST OF EXHIBITS

With Weather Conditions Favorable Victoria's Fall Show Promises a Magnificent Success—Splendid Entertainment For All.

OPENING DAY PROGRAMME.

10:00 a. m.—Judging.
Trap Shooting—For the Four Crown Challenge Cup.

EVENING

2:00 p. m.—Official Opening by Commodore Goodrich.
2:30 p. m.—Association Football Match—Army vs. Navy.
3:00 p. m.—The Brentons' Great Aerial Bicycle Race in Front of Grand Stand.
Coleman and Mexis—Fancy Shooting.
Edith Raymond—Slack Wire Performer.
And Other Attractions.
3 to 4 p. m.—The Pierrots in their High-class Variety Entertainment in Main Building.

AFTERNOON

7:45 p. m.—Brenton's Thrilling Aerial Bicycle Race, Opposite Grand Stand.
Coleman and Mexis—Fancy Shooting.
Edith Raymond—Slack Wire Performer.
And Other Attractions.
8 to 9 p. m.—The Pierrots—In a Complete Change of Programme, in Main Building.
8:30 p. m.—Championship Boxing Contest in the Pavilion.
Bands in Attendance Afternoon and Evening.

Weather conditions appearing favorable at the time of writing, the great Provincial Exhibition, under the auspices of the B. C. Agricultural Association, will open today under especially favorable auspices. Never before in the history of fall fairs in British Columbia has so much interest been taken—both by the exhibitors and the public—and every factor which goes to make up the success of such an affair is present, splendid exhibits of all classes, magnificent attractions, unique spectacular events, good sporting contests and fine transportation facilities.

Much of the credit for the big success which is about to be achieved undoubtedly belongs to the executive of the association and the secretary, Robert Swinerton, who have been indefatigable in their energy to make every arrangement looking to an exceptional result. For months past they have been working with but one idea, the making of the best exhibition of its kind ever held in the history of the province.

Joining hands with them in this laudable object have been the farmers and ranchers and the manufacturers, with the result that with the opening of the doors of the exhibition buildings at Oak bay this afternoon there will be shown as fine and comprehensive a display of the products of the field and farm, the mill and factory, as were ever got under one roof in Canada west of Winnipeg.

An army of workmen was busy all day yesterday and late last night bringing order out of chaos. The sound of the hammer and saw was heard on every hand and the finishing touches being put on the numerous details necessary to complete before the opening this morning. Out in the oval, surrounded by the race track, a squad of bluejackets from His Majesty's ships at Esquimalt were busy erecting the apparatus necessary for the great spectacular event tomorrow by the naval forces—the event par excellence of the week.

There are 519 more entries than last year and 100 more exhibitors. The entries for cattle last year were 278, and this year 383; thus the stall accommodation is taxed to its utmost. This will make one of the finest cattle shows that the province has ever seen.

EXHIBITORS ARRIVED.

The following are the exhibitors who have already arrived at the exhibition:

Mr. C. Moses, of North Saanich, with a string of Shorthorns.

Mr. Geo. Sangster, of North Saanich, with a string of Aberdeen Angus.

Messrs. J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, with a large display of Southdown sheep, roadsters, fresh from the Winnipeg fair, where they took many prizes, having beaten breeders from the East.

Messrs. Shannon Bros., from Cloverdale, with Berkshire pigs—one pig weighing 800 pounds being quite an exhibit in itself—and a large display of Oxford Down sheep.

Mr. J. C. Henderson, from Chilliwack, with Poland China hogs, Hampshire Down sheep and a herd of very fine Guernseys.

Messrs. Haldón Bros., from South Saanich, with two carloads of stock, consisting of Tamworth hogs, Polled Angus cattle and Ayrshires.

Messrs. A. C. Wells & Son, from Chilliwack, with a large display of Ayrshires; also Shropshire sheep.

Mr. H. M. Vasey, from the Delta, with Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshire pigs and Oxford Down sheep.

Mr. J. Tamboline, from Westholm island, with Shorthorns.

Mr. Frank Kirkland, also from Westholm island, with Herefords.

Mr. T. W. Patterson, Inverholme farm, with Shorthorns, including a bull lately imported from the East that promises to be a prize winner.

Mr. J. Bailey, from Chilliwack, with Poland China hogs.

Mr. James Thompson, from Sardis, with Suffolk sheep and Chester White hogs.

Mr. J. T. Maynard, from Chilliwack, with Red Polled cattle.

Also the veteran showman, W. H. Ladner, of Ladners, with a large display of Shorthorns.

JUDGING TODAY.

Judging will start promptly at 10 a. m., and as the task is an Herculean one it is likely that it will be several days before the task is completed. For the convenience of those interested in the exhibits and awards, a list of the various committees is here given:

Division 1, Horses—Dr. S. F. Tolmie, L. W. Paisley.

Division 2, Cattle—Geo. Sangster, Geo. Dean, Alexander Paterson, J. T. Maynard, H. E. Wells, R. E. Barkley.

Division 3, Sheep—John Richardson, J. W. Wilkinson, J. S. Shopland.

Division 4, Swine—Samuel Shannon, H. L. Haldon, James Bailey.

Division 5, Poultry and Pet Stock—G. D. Christie, M. Blackstock, D. B. Paul, G. H. Hadwin.

Division 6, Agricultural Products—M. Baker, Frank Sere, E. B. Paul.

Division 7, Horticultural Dept., Fruits—Victoria Fruit Growers' Association and Exchange, Limited. Thos. A. Brydon, president; W. C. Grant, secretary-treasurer. Directors: R. M. Palmer, A. Strachan, G. Stewart, H. E. Tanner.

Division 8, Floral Dept.—E. B. Pemberton, J. T. Higgins, A. J. W. Bridgman.

Division 9, Honey and Apiary Dept.—E. F. Robinson, Edgar Fleming, T. B. Pearson.

Division 10, Dairy Produce—George Dean, George Sangster, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, J. T. Corfield, M. Bonsall.

Division 11, District or Agricultural Exhibits—The executive committee.

Division 12, Art Dept.—H. Carmichael, T. Bamford, S. Maclure, S. Tytler.

Division 13, Women's Dept.—Local Council of Women of Victoria, Vancouver and Island. Miss E. Perrin, president; Mrs. C. Spofford, corresponding secretary.

Division 14, Natural History Dept.—Alexander Robinson, F. H. Eaton, E. B. Paul.

Division 15, Indian Department.

Division 16, Manufacturers' and Industrial Dept.—H. B. Thomson, J. W. Walker, D. R. Ker, B. Wilson, F. Norris.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Simultaneously with the commencement of judging, the trap shooting contest will be commenced, island and mainland teams competing for the magnificent trophy, the Four Crown Challenge cup. Some expert shots will compete in this contest and it is expected that some fine scores will be made.

OFFICIAL OPENING.

The ceremony of declaring the exhibition formally open will take place at 2 p. m. sharp, Commodore Goodrich giving the brief opening address. His Worship Mayor Barnard will preside. An immense crowd will doubtless be present to witness this interesting ceremony.

TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

At 2:30 p. m. the Army and Navy will struggle for supremacy in the football tournament. As each team is keen to win in order to meet the Victoria men on Thursday for the medals which have been given by the fair and executive, the game will be a fast one and well worth seeing.

At 3 p. m. "The Brentons" will be seen in their great aerial bicycle race in front of the grand stand. The wooden plane on which the great "leap for life" is to be made was completed yesterday, and everything is in readiness for the initial performance. The act, though a sensational one in many respects, is said to be quite devoid of danger, so the timid may allay their fears.

Coleman and Mexis will be seen in fancy shooting contests, and Edith Raymond will give a grand slack wire performance.

From 3 to 4 p. m., and also in the evening, "The Pierrots" will give a high-class variety entertainment in the exhibition building. These clever people have already delighted large audiences at the Dallas hotel, and the programmes which they arranged for the exhibition are especially pleasing.

In the evening the Brentons will repeat their thrilling bicycle ride in front of the grand stand, where the other events of the afternoon will be repeated.

Following is the programme for the boxing tournament, which starts at 8:30 p. m. in the pavilion.

1. Army lightweight.
2. Navy middleweight.
3. Featherweight championship of British Columbia.
4. Navy lightweight.
5. Lightweight championship of British Columbia.
6. Army heavyweight.

Six bouts such as these should provide a sufficient feast for the keenest follower of boxing.

W. McCabe of Victoria West Athletic Association is the challenger of the lightweight champion, A. Jeffs.

Reserved ring seats, $1, can be obtained at Campbell & Cullin's.

The fine band of the Royal Marine Artillery will be in attendance both afternoon and evening. The management of the exhibition are congratulating themselves on securing this fine attraction, and the public are similarly pleased.

(Continued on Page Three.)

PUBLIC NOTICE

SPECIAL CAR SERVICE

Cars leave Government Street for the EXHIBITION every 10 minutes from 6 a. m. until 12 midnight, from September 27 to October 1. EXTRA CARS AT ALL TIMES WHEN TRAFFIC DEMANDS.

ADVICE TO VISITORS

Visitors to the GREAT FAIR should not leave Victoria without visiting H. M. Warships, the Naval Yard and Dry Dock at Esquimalt. Cars leave the corner of Government and Yates Streets every 15 minutes.

Take the Oak Bay cars for Oak Bay Beach.

Take the Beacon Hill cars and inspect Victoria's beautiful Park.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.

Four Hundred More At Work

Work Resumed at Number One Shaft Nanaimo Yesterday Morning.

Manager of Company Makes a Most Encouraging Report.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, Sept. 26.—Four hundred men went to work today in the local mines, 300 of them descending by No. 1 shaft for the first time since the fire seventeen weeks ago. As over 500 men were employed underground when the conflagration occurred this means that about 100 are still idle here. Those of them who are miners will take turns week and week about until places are found for all of them. This is an arrangement which by permission of the management they have reached among themselves.

When it is stated that about 100 men are still idle it must be understood that this refers only to men who lost their work by reason of the fire. There are far more idle miners than that in the city. There are the men who were employed at Harewood when it closed down some two or three months ago, and there are also many newcomers who have been arriving here by boat from the mainland at the rate of about a dozen a day. These latter caused some uneasiness to the local men who feared that they would be displaced by them, an absurd rumor that the Western Fuel Company was going to adopt a deadline excluding men of fifty years of age from employment adding to the anxiety. The company, however, has made the very definite announcement that all the old employees are to be placed before any newcomers are taken on in any of the mines, and it is expected that with the increasing numbers who are wanted at Northfield No. 4 and the call which will be made for men in No. 1 as development proceeds a comparatively short period will see all the regular hands at work again. The dead-line story was stigmatized as utterly absurd by Underground Manager Graham, who was interviewed on the subject by your correspondent.

General Manager Stockett took advantage of the opportunity presented by Saturday's celebration to make a most encouraging statement of the intentions of the company. President Howard, he said, was the one man who could sell coal in San Francisco, and if any coal were sold Nanaimo would have its share of the business. It was his object to make Nanaimo once more the leading centre of coal production on the Pacific coast and to restore it to its old-time activity. He believed that they were about to commence, by virtue of the agreement recently made with the men, and now that the pithead had been rebuilt, an era of industrial peace and activity which meant the material prosperity of the company and its employees and of the community.

Although the change from the double to the single shift prevents as many men being employed at the outset as would otherwise have commenced work this morning, it is most popular with the men to whose earning power and personal safety it very largly adds. It will have notable effects also in other directions, practically revolutionizing the business and social time table. Hitherto everything has had to be arranged on the basis of the double shift, and as Saturday night was the only night in the week when there was no work, meetings, concerts and other gatherings were all crowded in on that one evening. Business was done in the stores in the early part of the forenoon and again late in the afternoon, and during the middle of the day when shifts changed the business heart of the city was practically deserted. All this has been changed. Work and business will go on in the early part of the day and no matter what evening a concert or entertainment is given everybody will be able to get there. The change, in short, is almost as salutary for the community as a whole as it is for the individual miner.

SCURED OF LAME BACK AFTER 15 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I had been troubled with lame back for fifteen years and I found a complete recovery in the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says John G. Bisher, Gillam, Ind. This liniment is also without an equal for sprains and bruises. For sale by all Druggists.

A good story dealing with Dr. Gott, the Bishop of Truro, is told in the "Onlooker." Some time ago he was traveling on the Underground Railway. One of his fellow-passengers was a religious man of the aggressive type, who is always anxious for the souls of others but has nothing in the way of a white tie to explain the fact to the world at large. Quoth the enthusiast, "where are you going to?" Dr. Gott, with his gentle manner, answered, "To Victoria," to which his companion replied, "I'm going to Heaven." "So, I hope, am I," said the future Bishop; "but I'm going via Victoria."

YOU ARE SICK,

You are uneasy, restless, without appetite. Still worse, you are thin and fagged out. Work must be done, but where is the strength coming from? Make your blood nutritious and you'll have lots of strength.

Your only hope is Ferrozone—it's a blood maker, blood purifier, blood enricher. It brings appetite, digests your food, converts all you eat into nourishment. Ferrozone makes muscle, tissue, nerves, strengthens in a week—cures in a month. You'll live longer and feel better from using it.

Try Ferrozone—best tonic made. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

"SUICIDE WHILE SANE."

London, Sept. 26.—The inquest over the remains of George Alexander Davies, of Boston, who was found dead in a London hotel September 23rd, today resulted in a verdict of "suicide while sane." It transpired Davies was a morphine victim; that he was only married August 6th and that he arrived with his wife in England September 14th. Davies broke off the morphine habit prior to his marriage, but again broke out a victim to it. He left letters saying it was impossible to cure himself and that therefore he had decided to commit suicide.

UNITED STATES TRADE.

British Commercial Agent Issues Report on American Commerce.

London, Sept. 26.—The report of Seymour Bell, the commercial agent of Great Britain in the United States of the trade of the United States for 1903-1904 was issued today. After pointing out the decrease in imports it says: "In part of the year the climax of an almost unparalleled period of prosperity was reached and values were forced up to their extreme limits. Speculation was enormous and the over-extensions of business led eventually to a curtailment of credit. More securities were thrown on the country than it was able to absorb. A natural reaction set in and a contraction of business immediately took place. Large orders were cancelled and a period of comparative quiet commenced." Many, says the inspector, left business in an attempt to gain wealth in Wall street and have now returned to their factories. He adds: "At the present time it would be exceedingly difficult to float a company of any size. The investing public will require considerable time to forget their heavy losses during the industrial boom. The present indications do not point to a long period of low prices."

NEW MINISTER HAS PUBLIC OVATION

Von Plehve's Successor Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—Interior Minister Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky's reception here this morning upon his arrival from Vilna was in the nature of an ovation, both at the railroad station and at the ministry of the interior. A great deal is expected of him by the public and the newspapers. While the liberal expressions contained in his interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press at Vilna on Friday were not published here, his statements to both representatives of the Russian press and the deputation of Jews at Vilna Saturday have served to increase the favorable impression created by his appointment. The hope of much genuine accomplishment is based on the knowledge that the prince comes into power enjoying to a peculiar degree the confidence of the Emperor. Sweeping changes in the ministry of the interior are anticipated.

The Novosti referring this morning to the friendly reception of Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky, formerly governor general of Vilna and now Russian minister of the interior, of newspaper representatives at Vilna, says: "It has been a long time since Russian journalists have heard such favorable words from such a high source. The Russian newspapers have long been watching with admiration not unmixed with envy, the growth in power and prestige of the press in foreign countries where the newspaper plays such an important part in moulding not only political but general opinion."

The Novoe Vremya sees in Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky's reception to the local press on the eve of his departure from Vilna, a continuation of the minister's friendly and liberal attitude which he hitherto has displayed in the office of governor general. The paper says that what the minister requires is merely straightforward honesty of purpose on the part of the Russian press. The paper adds that it is pleased at such frank friendliness, and that it will in a similar spirit endeavor to fulfill Prince Mirsky's expressed hope that the press may become a more powerful and effective ally of the government.

DAWN OF A NEW DAY IN RUSSIA

Minister of Interior's Eulogy of the Press Causes British Comment.

London, Sept. 27.—Editorializing on the interview given to the Associated Press by Prince Sviatopolk Mirsky, minister of the interior at Vilna last Friday, and which is reprinted in the English press this morning, the Standard says: "It is surely a sign that something is working in Russia when the new minister of the interior thinks it advisable to make a declaration of his position by means of an interview.".

The Standard thinks that such a roundabout method hardly adds to the dignity of a great empire, but says it is no longer possible to rule Russia without giving some attention to the express wishes of at least the educated people as some means must be found for obtaining support and co-operation.

The Standard adds: "The moral of his sound observations is that Russia, like the widespreading monarchies of the ancient world, had grown too big to be ruled by a despot."

Mr. Critipue—"Yes, indeed, my house is simply full of Titians." Mrs. Nouveariche—"Good gracious, ain't there no way of killing 'em?"

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LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

Big Loss By a Fire At Dawson

Greatest Conflagration in the Far Northern City Since the Disaster of 1899.

It Is Estimated That the Loss Will be Over a Quarter of Million Dollars.

The Seattle Times of Sunday publishes a despatch from Dawson, dated Saturday, giving the following particulars of a disastrous fire which occurred there.

"A most disastrous fire, entailing a loss not far from a quarter of a million dollars, swept over Dawson shortly after midnight, last night, destroying a large number of business houses and consuming several hotels, from which the guests barely escaped with their lives. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Cecil hotel and gutted both sides of Queen street and Second and Third avenues for a distance of several blocks.

"J. E. Lilly, formerly a well known attorney of Seattle, with his family, was among those who were forced to flee for their lives. N. A. Fuller, manager of the local telephone company, was compelled to jump from the third story window of the Cecil hotel and was painfully injured, as was Mrs. Ella Ward, proprietor of the hostelry, who also jumped from her bedroom window.

A Disorganized Army

London, Sept. 27.—The Daily Mail's Liaoyang correspondent says: "The discovery in abandoned Russian headquarters here of a number of documents and orders from Viceroy Alexieff cashiering officers for abandoning positions and for drunkenness, etc., and censuring officers for lawless treatment of Chinese, waste of ammunition and other offences, proves an amazing lack of discipline in General Kuropatkin's army.

Charles Dumbleton, his wife and child, jumped from a rear window in the Cecil and Dumbleton's leg was broken.

"Though the fire department responded promptly the failure of the street hydrants to work at a critical moment gave the flames fully twenty minutes headway before a stream could be directed upon them. Once in action the department, assisted by the Northern Commercial Company volunteer brigade, did heroic service and succeeded in checking the flames a few feet west of the Bank of North America building. To add to the loss rain began to fall in sheets at a time when many stocks had been moved into the street, causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage from which owners would have otherwise escaped.

"Coming on the eve of preparation for a long Arctic winter the fire is a serious visitation, as it destroyed many stocks which can only be replaced with great difficulty and expense while navigation is closed. The fire is the largest in Dawson since the conflagration of 1899. None of the destroyed property or stocks were insured and the losses will, in many instances, mean the ruin of smaller business houses.

"Following is a list of the places destroyed, together with an estimate of the approximate loss in each instance:

"Cecil hotel, $20,000; Stockholm hotel, $13,500; R. V. Vining, commission dealer, stock and building, $10,000; Glondike Thawing Machine Company, stock and building, $11,000; Butler Grocery Company, stock and building, $8,000; Flannery hotel, $8,000; Pugam & Sons, clothing, $10,000; L'Abbe hotel, $8,000; Shaw & Co., commission, $3,500; Clark & Co., commission, $3,000; Central Hotel, $7,000; Donovan hotel, $5,500; A. McDonald, tailor shop, $2,500; Anderson Brothers, $3000; McDonald Trading Company stock and building, $7,000; C. W. C. Tabor, $5000; Standard Library, books and building, $2,500.

"In addition it is estimated that the destruction of stock through rain and the losses from theft, together with the personal effects of hotel guests, will amount to $60,000."

IRISH UNIONISTS VS. IRISH REFORMERS

Alliance Asks For Equal Treatment For all Parts of Kingdom.

London, Sept. 26.—The executive committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance tonight issued a statement regarding the plan formulated by the committee on organization of the Irish reform administration which was accepted at a meeting of the association at Dublin on Friday. The statement says:

"The Irish Reform Association is in no sense representative and the programme adopted by it is altogether contrary to the principles which have always animated the great majority of Irish Unionists."

The committee condemns all the propositions of the Irish Reform Association as dangerous and holds that "safety for the union is to be found only in equal treatment for every part of the United Kingdom."

WIRENS' SQUADRON TO RETURN TO EUROPE

Predicted That Port Arthur Fleet Will Make a Forlorn Attempt.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.—(1:25 a.m.)—The naval organ, Kotlin, today publishes an article predicting that Rear Admiral Wirens will attempt to break out of Port Arthur with his ships and return to Europe. The paper admits that the task of escaping from Admiral Togo appears to be hopeless if one takes for comparison Admiral Cevera's attempt to get away from Santiago, but adds that Wirens' men, unlike the Spaniards, have had plenty of war experience.

A private letter from a person on board the Russian hospital ship Mongolia, at Port Arthur, describing the fighting following Rear Admiral Withoft's sortie, pays tribute to the courtesy and consideration shown by the Japanese. The Mongolia was twice cut off from the squadron, but the Japanese signalled her to steer to the left, which she did. Once the Mongolia was between two ships, and frequently Japanese torpedo boats passed quite close to her, but she was not attacked throughout the fight and returned safely to Port Arthur.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

STEAMER CRUSADER REPORTED

London, Sept. 26.—The owners of the British steamer Crusader from Portland, August 31st, which was reported to have been stopped by the Japanese and taken to Hakodate, received a despatch today saying the vessel had left Moji for Shanghai after coaling. No mention is made of any detention.

ROOSEVELT TAKES LEAD.

Will Not Wait for Return of Peace Before Calling Conference.

Washington, Sept. 26. — President Roosevelt will not wait the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia, both signatories to the Hague convention before issuing his call for a second conference at the Hague. It is his present intention in about six weeks to bring the matter to the attention of the nations of the world with a view to ascertaining their desires as to the time and place of holding. As soon after the replies are received shall warrant the president will issue his formal call for the conference which probably will be early in the coming year.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement Saturday of his intention to call a second peace conference of the nations of the world attracts much attention here. The foreign office expresses itself generally as sympathetic toward the idea, if the president's propositions are confined to tangible measures without attempting anything like general disarmament or adjudication of difficulties which touch sovereignty of states as would be involved in any scheme of compulsory arbitration. The foreign office emphasizes the fact that Germany regards the Hague arbitration court as capable of further development along practical lines. Among the foreign embassies here it was learned that the idea of an international peace conference during the Russo-Japanese war would be considered inopportune by Russia, as questions now under controversy between Russia and several of the neutral powers would most likely come before it.

London, Sept. 26.—The foreign office states that if an invitation to attend a peace conference at the Hague is extended undoubtedly Great Britain will be represented. It is suggested, however in official and diplomatic circles, that the moment for a peace conference is not opportune in view of the war prevailing in the Far East and the unwillingness of the belligerents to bind themselves to any act which would restrict their operations. The officials and diplomats expressed the hope that the President, when he extends the invitation, will fix a date so that the meeting will occur after Japan and Russia have arranged for peace.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—All the newspapers here print President Roosevelt's statement to the delegates to the inter-parliamentary union at St. Louis regarding the organization of a second peace tribunal, but without comment.

MORE JOBS FOR THE FAITHFUL

Five Sinecures Provided in Connection With Importations From U. S.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—No developments in the political situation took place today. A meeting of the cabinet will be held tomorrow at which probably the all-important questions will be decided.

The city council tonight decided to offer City Engineer Ker an increase of salary of $500, making it $1,600 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 up to $4,000. This is to offset the government's offer of a position as district engineer on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The minister of customs has approved the following special officers of customs being stationed in the United States for the purpose of reporting on the values of exports: New York, T. H. Scott, of Toronto; Boston, P. H. C. Benson, of Chatham, N. B.; Cleveland, George V. Brown, of Paris, Ont.; Chicago, H. J. Gould, of Smith's Falls, Ont.; Seattle, S. P. Shawe, of Nelson, B. C.

Agent Jardine, Cape Town, deplores the indifference of Canadian exporters to the South African trade, even when free transportation is offered their samples.

Sergeant D. C. Tuck becomes lieutenant in the Sixth Rifles, and C. Milne becomes provisional lieutenant.

TRAVELER'S UNTIMELY END.

Regina, Sept. 26.—J. S. Kerr, of Barnet, B. C., traveler in the Territories for the North Pacific Lumber Company, committed suicide here Sunday night by drowning. Kerr had been ill at the Windsor hotel with typhoid fever. All day he had been delirious and late in the afternoon, while his nurse was absent from the room looking after another patient, Kerr dressed himself and made his way to the Regina reservoir, about one mile from the hotel, and jumped in. The body was recovered about midnight.

NINE THOUSAND RETURN TO WORK

Large Chicago Plants Again in Operation Regardless of the Unions.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Nine thousand men returned to work without union regulations of any sort today, when three Chicago branches of the International Harvester Works and the Pullman Car Company reopened their shops after a shut-down of two weeks. The men not only returned to work as individuals, but they also agreed to reductions in pay of 10 to 20 per cent.

The International Harvester Works announced that the plants would be operated on a basis of 57 1-2 hours a week instead of 54, with no increase in wages. The representatives of the various unions will meet to consider the conditions at the three plants.

The case of the employees of the Pullman company is different, as the Pullman company has ignored all trade unions since the strike in their plant in 1894. Fewer than 2,000 Pullman workers were given their former positions. The plant will be running in full next week.

CONTINUOUSLY REINFORCED.

Japanese Daily Adding to Their Numbers Before Mukden.

Mukden, Sept. 24.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Japanese do not appear to be moving, but it is believed that they will begin a general advance within a day or two. They are continually receiving reinforcements. Russian scouts who penetrated beyond Bentsiaputz saw large encampments of Japanese and a strong column is reported to be forming northwest of Liaoyang. A thousand Japanese are daily crossing the Taitse river over three bridges which have been built above the railroad.

Here's a Pretty How D'ye Do

Third Secretary to His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Fined.

Obdurate Country "Judge" May Embroil John Bull and Uncle Sam.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 26.—Hugh Gurney, third secretary to Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambasasdor, who has been spending the summer in Lenox, was this morning fined in the police court at Lee on two charges.

For contempt of court he was fined $25. A similar fine was imposed in a case charging him with speeding his automobile in Stockbridge, Sunday. Mr. Gurney, when arraigned in court, positively refused to plead, claiming that as "he was the third secretary to His Britannic Majesty he could not, under international law be arrested and held for any crime." Special Justice Phelps said he did not recognize international law in his court and informed the defendant that he must enter a plea. Despite this statement Mr. Gurney continued in his refusal. Then a fine was imposed for contempt of court.

Mr. Gurney did not have in his possession sufficient money to pay the fine, and he was committed in the charge of an officer, Deputy Sheriff Noble of Stockbridge, who made the arrest. The officer accompanied Mr. Gurney to Lenox, where the money was secured.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Notice of the action of a special justice at Lee, Mass., in fining Hugh Gurney, third secretary of the British embassy, was received at the American state department in a telegram from Mr. Raikes, first secretary of the embassy, who is at Lenox. The department immediately transmitted this telegram in substance to the Governor of Massachusetts with the suggestion that he do whatever might be necessary to secure the immunity of Mr. Gurney. It is believed at the department that the matter may be far more serious than the local officers at Lee seem to regard it. In the first place, by constitutional and statutory law the persons attached to an embassy are expressly relieved from any legal responsibility and the exemption even extends to domestic servants. Section 4,063, Revised Statutes, declares that any writ prosecuted in any court of the United States of a state or by any judge or justice intended to cause imprisonment and arrest of any public minister or his servants shall be void. The succeeding section provides that every person by whom such arrest is obtained or prosecuted whether as party or attorney, and every officer concerned in its execution, shall be deemed a violator of the law of nations, and disturber of the public repose and shall be imprisoned for not more than three years and fined at the discretion of the court."

OPEN SWITCH CAUSES CRASH IN MAINE

Three Killed and Many Are Wounded in a Railroad Accident.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 26.—Three are dead, nine others seriously injured, and some twenty persons cut and bruised as the result of the wrecking of a passenger train on the Maine Central railroad, which ran into an open switch and crashed into a freight train opposite the state fair grounds here late today. The wreckage caught fire almost immediately, the mail and express cars suffering most from the fire. The train, which left Farmington at 2:25 for Portland, was made up of an express car, combination baggage and mail car, two day coaches and a parlor car. It was running at a rate of thirty miles an hour when it took the open switch and ploughed into the freight cars, which had been sidetracked.

The engine and express car were practically demolished. The parlor car was thrown on its side, with the baggage and mail cars piled on top. The smoker was turned at an angle of 45 degrees, while the passenger coaches remained up right, although derailed. The passengers seriously injured occupied the parlor car. The engineer and fireman were thrown 40 feet from the engine and killed. Hogdon was so badly burned that he died tonight.

When the wreckage caught fire from the engine, the passengers from the smoker and day coaches became panic-stricken and many were cut in attempting to break through the windows. Aid was summoned from this city and the injured brought to the hospital here.

COLDS COME SUDDENLY.

You have no time to hurry to the drug-store. Croup develops, the lungs are affected—then it is too late. Keep Catarrhozone on hand. It kills colds instantaneously. Something magical about the way it cures Catarrh and Bronchial trouble, Catarrhozone heals, soothes, cures in nature's way. Both pleasant and guaranteed—that's Catarrhozone.

Hi! Hi! Hi!

Everyone Read This

Last week has been a hummer, so we extend our Fall Bargain List over till the end of the month — who says this is not a bargain?

$6.25 worth of Groceries for $5.00

20 per cent. saved to the careful housekeeper—20 per cent.

Everything Guaranteed to Be the Best.

YOUR LAST CHANCE ....ALL FOR $5.00....

	Regular Prices
One 20 pound sack B. C. Granulated Sugar	$1.10
3 Pounds Pure Ceylon Tea	1.50
4 Pounds Rice, Sago or Tapioca	.30
1 Sack B. & K. National Rolled Oats	.35
1 Packet Parlor Matches	.25
2 Pounds Jacobs' Biscuits	.60
2 Pounds Our Best Coffee	.80
2 Pounds Seeded Raisins	.20
2 Pounds Cleaned Currants	.20
1 Quart Pure Malt Vinegar	.20
5 Pounds Small White or Bayou Beans	.25
1 Packet Salt, Bird Seed, or Stove Polish	.10
1 Tin Pepper, Allspice or Ginger	.15
1 Packet Gold Dust or Eclipse Washing Powder	.25
Regular price	$6.25

ALL FOR $5.00 CASH
BY TAKING THE ENTIRE BILL

This list may be doubled, trebled or multiplied to suit the convenience of the Customer. CASH to accompany all orders. Should Flour or any other line of groceries or wines be required in addition to the bargain list we will be most pleased to add the same at Market Prices.

Save your FIRST OF THE MONTH ORDERS FOR US and you will save money, receive the BEST in town, and be HAPPY for the rest of the Month.

Consello Oporto, "The New Tonic," pronounced by experts to be the Best Wine for either table use or tonic, quarts 50c

WORTH LOOKING INTO? YOU BET.

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S GOVERNOR.

St. John's, N. F., Sept. 26.—Sir William MacGregor, the new governor of Newfoundland, arrived here today from Liverpool, and met with a warm reception at the landing. The warships Charybdis, Fantome and Calypso, which were in port, participated in the reception. Later in the day Governor MacGregor took the oath of office and assumed executive duties. It is understood that he brings assurance of the certainty of the ratification of the Anglo-French treaty by the French chamber this month.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for the erection of a frame residence on Belcher street will be received up to noon on Saturday, October 1. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. MACLURE.
Architect.

Room 5 Five Sisters' Block.

LADY CURZON'S CONDITION.

Walmer Castle, Kent, Sept. 26.—A bulletin posted here this evening says: "While Lady Curzon is not yet out of danger, the improvement in her condition was maintained throughout the day." The oxygen treatment of Lady Curzon is being continued, but the oxygen is administered in smaller quantities and the patient is taking nourishment better. Lord Curzon, for the first time in a week, ventured out for a walk on the sea front yesterday.

London, Sept. 26.—According to the Daily Mail, oxygen was administered to Lady Curzon yesterday and anti-stretococcus serum was injected hypodermically as an antidote to blood poisoning. These remedies were hurriedly brought from London by a special train to Walmer castle.

Lord Curzon has arrived at Walmer castle. King Edward, who is a frequent enquirer, and receives constant information made another sympathetic enquiry regarding the condition of Lady Curzon late tonight.

BORN.

GOODACRE—In this city, on the 26th inst., the wife of R. Goodacre, of a son.

DIED.

ROSS—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 25th inst., Adam Ross, aged 76 years, and a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 10:30 a. m., from the parlors of W. J. Hanna.

Friends please accept this intimation.

MORISON—At Hazelton, B. C., on September 14, 1904, Charles George Morison, youngest and beloved child of Charles F. and Odilie Morison; aged 12 years and 1 month.

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PHŒNIX PILSENER

Victoria - Phœnix Brewing Co., Ltd.

City Fathers' Weekly Session

Are the Beauty Spots of Victoria to be Preserved From Trade,

Or Is the Starting of Manufactories of More Importance to the City?

There was a full attendance of aldermen at the weekly meeting of the City Council last night, and Mayor Barnard presided. Ald. Oddy had a notice on the paper that he would introduce a by-law providing for the extension of Birdcage walk to connect with Carr street, but requested that it be allowed to stand over for the present. A letter from the deputy minister of marine and fisheries re the removal of obstructions at the Arm, and a communication from the Tourist Association on the same subject, was an item of interest, the point raised being whether tourist traffic or lumber industries are more desirable for Victoria. There was also a disagreement of opinion on the part of the councillors as to Sunday observance.

A letter was read from Lieut.-Colonel English, R. G. A., forwarding a bill for the guard of honor on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General. The amount was $45.

The mayor explained that on the occasion in question the Fifth Regiment could not supply the guard, and Colonel English undertook to do so providing transport costs were paid.

On motion of Ald. Stewart, the communication was referred to the finance committee.

The following letter was read from the deputy minister of marine and fisheries, dated Ottawa, September 16:

Sir—With further reference to your letter of the 23rd August last, complaining of the obstruction of Victoria Arm by booms of saw logs, I have to advise you that the matter was referred to our local officers for report. These reports are now before the department, and seem to indicate that any interference by this department with the practice now current of using Victoria Arm for booming logs would seriously injure flourishing industries of your city, and they warn us that we should consider well before hampering the saw mills by limiting the number of logs to be brought into the harbor.

Whil we are anxious to meet your views in a matter of this kind, it strikes us that the above aspect of the case may not have occurred to you, and before taking any further steps in the matter we should like an expression of your opinion upon the desirability or otherwise of interfering with the free use of the harbor by saw mill owners.

On this subject a communication was also read from a joint committee of the Tourist Association and the James Bay Athletic Club, requesting that the city engineer be commissioned to report as to the cost of dredging at the Arm, and also give an estimate as to the expense of putting in a lock to improve navigation. It was pointed out that this stretch of water was a very attractive resort of tourists, and as such should be preserved. It was further suggested that the council should use its influence to prevent the further encroachments on the water and foreshore for manufacturing purposes.

Ald. Fell wished to go on record as opposed to any action which would hamper existing industries or prevent others from coming in. Other cities were bonusing industries, while Victoria appeared to be putting obstacles in the way. They should rather encourage industries. The tourists, in whose interests these waters were to be reserved, only visited Victoria in the summer months, while the citizens were here all the year and had to live. He moved that the communication be referred to the streets committee. This was agreed to.

A letter was read from the city clerk of Vancouver asking the co-operation of Victoria in inducing the government not to sell any lands between Vancouver and New Westminster unless conditions be imposed that the purchaser shall live on and cultivate said land. The communication was received and filed.

The secretary of the Sunday Alliance wrote calling attention to the fact that the contractors for the C. P. R. hotel worked their men on Sunday, and asking that the council take steps to prevent this breach of law.

Several members doubted if there was any binding law on the point and instanced the working of the street car company's employees on Sunday and also steamboat men.

Ald. Fell thought there was something more serious the matter. This was an attempt to introduce American fast ways, which was very objectionable. The men over there lived about thirty years and died young. The pace was too fast for long life or happiness and should not be encouraged here.

It was decided to forward copies of the letter to the contractors and the C. P. R. Company.

A letter was read from Mr. T. C. Sorby calling attention to a danger in connection with the new sidewalks now being laid. He described them as slippery, and consequently, dangerous, and recommended granolithic sidewalks instead. The letter was referred to the city engineer.

The principal of the North Ward school wrote asking that the sidewalk at the school house be repaired. Referred to the city engineer.

Mr. Dickinson, Blanchard street, wrote complaining of the flooding of his cellar by reason of workmen on the streets, in the city's employ, turning on the water. Referred to city engineer.

A long letter was read from Henry Jenkinson, addressed to "Your Worship the Mayor and Honorable Aldermen." It complained of depriving the writer of his means of living by taking away and killing his dogs, and set forth that he had been living by his dogs for 43 years but was held up by the Humane Society for not feeding them properly. He had ten canines at the time of the hold-up and only two of these were said to be in bad condition—"two thorobred English settlers, well broke and good hunters, worth $25 each." Ever since the dogs were killed he could not sleep. The letter concluded with an appeal for assistance and the assurance that "I am not so young as I was 77 years ago." The letter was filed.

Purchasing Agent Northcote reported on the tenders for water pipes submitted to him. He explained that some of the tenderers put in their offers conditionally and hence he referred them back to the council. Messrs. Finlay, Durham & Brodie, for instance, put in their figures conditional that there should be no change in tariff. The Victoria Machinery Company was the next lowest tender, and unconditional.

Ald. Grahame moved that the Victoria Machinery Company be awarded the contract.

Aldermen Beckwith and Fell spoke in favor of Messrs. Finlay, Durham & Brodie's tender. The condition with reference to the change in tariff was a reasonable one, and one which might prove advantageous to the city. They moved an amendment accordingly, which carried, with Aldermen Grahame, Vincent and Kinsman dissenting. The mayor and rest of the council voted for the amendment. The firm's figures are $40.74 per ton.

The streets, bridges and sewers committee reported as follows:

Gentlemen—Your Streets, Bridges and Sewers Committee, having considered the undermentioned subjects, beg to recommend the following resolutions for adoption by the council, namely:

Resolved, that Vining street from Fernwood road, westerly, be graded and gravelled, at a cost not to exceed $150.

Resolved, that Elliott street be metalled at a cost not to excel $135.

Resolved, that Esquimalt street, between Catherine street and Esquimalt road, be macadamized and sidewalk laid on the north side, and that Catherine street between Edward and Esquimalt streets, be graded and macamadized. Total estimated cost, $1,475.

Resolved, that the telephone company be requested to remove forthwith two telephone poles on Blanchard street, near Queen's avenue, which are a source of danger to passengers along the said street.

The cemetery committee submitted the folowing report, which was adopted:

Gentlemen—Your Cemetery Committee having considered the undermentioned subject, beg to report and recommend as follows:

Re construction of a roadway along the southern boundary of the western addition of Ross Bay cemetery. Your committee find that there is a gazetted roadway along the southern portion of the aforesaid addition, terminating at the line between the said addition and the older portion of Ross Bay cemetery. In the survey of the plots in the western addition of the cemetery account has been taken of this roadway, so that in the map on file in the city clerk's office, a blank space is left in the map where the road actually runs, and no plots are platted in that area. The road is therefore a cul-du-sac as it stands at present, and to continue it in a straight line easterly, it would bisect the remaining portion of the cemetery. The only feasible plan for the carrying out of the work of laying out a roadway to the south of the cemetery is, in the opinion of your committee, to construct a roadbed formed of piles or crip work on or about the line forming the high water mark between the cemetery and the sea, properly railed on the seaward side. It does not appear desirable, however, to construct this road, even though the funds are available, until such time as the property owners to the east of Ross Bay cemetery convey such land to the city as would form a continuation of such road when constructed.

Your committee also find that the present road which connects Dallas road with Fairfield road would be much improved in appearance and rendered more convenient for the traveling public if it were straightened. And in this connection your committee further find that there is a strip of land on the western side of the said road at its southern end belonging to the city, and that a building exists on the said strip of land, where it has remained for nearly twenty years. To dispose of any question of ownership of this strip of land and the building thereon, which might arise in the near future, your committee recommend that the said building be removed forthwith.

Your committee also beg to report that with the view to effecting the straightening out of the said road, they have opened negotiations with the owner of the strip of land lying between the said road at its northern end at Fairfield road and the surveyed line on the Douglas estate, within a few feet therefrom, with the object of securing, if possible, the donation of this strip to the city for roadway purposes.

Ald. Grahame moved that, in the opinion of the council, it is desirable to make a change in the system of imposing charges on rates for water supplied to consumers in the direction of providing that consumers shall pay, as far as may be practical, for the exact amount of water consumed by them.

The motion passed unanimously.

Ald. Grahame moved for leave to introduce a bylaw to pave Johnson street with wood block pavement on concrete foundation, between Wharf and Douglas streets, as a work of local improvement.

Leave was granted, and, some routine business having been disposed of, the council adjourned.

Marion B. Baxter A Visitor Here

Interview With Commander For the Ladies of the Maccabees Order.

Speaks of Good Entertainment Being Provided on Exhibition Grounds.

Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World for British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, is at the Driard. In an interview last night she said: "I've been looking forward to coming to this lovely little city again, and now that I am here I mean to take in all the sights of the exhibition and enjoy myself. By the way, I always think that the approach to Victoria looks better and better—that is, every time I come, I see something new; truly Victoria is beautiful for situation.

"Yes, the Ladies of the Maccabees expect to keep open house on the exhibition grounds this year, as they have for two years past, but they have made special preparations to have the tent attractive. I understand that the floor and the sides of the tent will be decorated with the colors of our order, and that dainty little lunches will be served. I want to say that the tent and the furnishings were largely the gift of friends of the order from the outside, to the women here, and that the three hives hope to reap quite a little harvest in the way of new acquaintances and members, and that the receipts will in some instances be laid by to meet the expense of the provincial rally that is to be held in this city next May.

"Three years ago I told the women that from this province there would shine a light in woman's work, first to England, then all over Europe; and now that our order is establishing in England under the leadership of Miss Jessie Ackerman, and Miss Murcutt, the women see that the prophesy comes true.

"I believe it to be the duty of every good woman to come into this order for the good she may do, and for the good the order may do her.

"The ladies have a great deal of literature to give away, and beautiful souvenir pins of our noble leaders, which we hope thousands of people will love to wear—all of which can be had at the L. O. T. M. Tent on the exposition grounds for the asking.

"You see, woman's work has a distinct and glorious part in the upbuilding of international peace, and the wise woman, the woman who is sick over war, and all its horrors, the woman who feels over the woes of others may well take to heart the mission of fraternal societies.

"As some one order must be at the head, why we feel gratified that ours is the largest body of women in the world, and that we stand so well in the fraternal beneficiary column."

Queen Alexandra Hive were surprised by a visit from Mrs. Marion Baxter last evening at their regular review. She told them of the work from the world's outlook, and every woman felt that it was glorious to be in company with so great an army of women whose aim is to do good everywhere.

At the close of the session Mrs. Harris served tea and cake, after which several of the ladies accompanied Mrs. Baxter to her hotel.

It is years since so dry a summer was known all through the northwest, and in almost every section the shortage of water has become so serious a question as to greatly hinder mining operations. In the Coeur d'Alenes, concentrators have been forced to suspend operations, and this has also happened at the large new plant of the Centre Star War Eagle, at Trail, as well as at a number of the Slocan mines and the St. Eugene at Moyie.—Phoenix Pioneer.

DO YOU HICCOUGH?

Pretty disagreeable complaint, isn't it? Why don't you take a few drops of Nerviline occasionally and get cured? It never fails. Polson's Nerviline is a perfect treasure for folks bothered with hiccoughs and stomach gas. Nothing better is made than Nerviline; get a 25c. bottle today.

Local News.

Police Court.—The only case in the Police court yesterday was that of a private of the Royal Artillery, who was fined $6 for having been drunk on Saturday night.

Prize Draught Horse.—In the prize list of the Saanich Agricultural show, published in Sunday's Colonist, first place was awarded to E. P. Miller, not J. Bryce as appeared.

Accident.—Mr. Thos. C. Sorby is confined to his bed as a result of a serious accident by falling on the sidewalk at the corner of Yates and Government streets. The sufferer is loud in his protests against a smooth surface, such as concrete affords, and recommends granolithic as a substitute.

Obituary.—The death occurred on Sunday evening of John Bray, of Dudley avenue. He was 78 years of age and a native of Cornwall, England. The funeral is arranged to take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the parlors of W. J. Hanna. Rev. Mr. Adams will conduct the services.

A Sad Affliction.—Word was brought down by the steamer Tees of a sad affliction to Rev. D. Jennings, Methodist missionary at Port Essington. A few days ago he suffered a paralytic stroke, which totally incapacitated him. He was removed to the Port Simpson hospital as speedily as possible, and when the Tees left showed some improvement, but his recovery is considered as hopeless by the physicians. His retirement will be a great loss to the Methodist church's work among the Indians.

Stolen or Strayed. — A gentlemen named Clarke, who arrived in the city yesterday from the Eastern States had the misfortune to lose his pocketbook, containing about $50 in notes and some important letters, last night. Mr. Clarke was taking in the various sights of the city and is not quite sure just when or where the pocketbook left his possession. When he discovered his loss he reported the matter to the detectives, who have the case in hand. It is not certain whether the pocketbook was stolen or put down somewhere and forgotten.

Successful Entertainers.—The Pierrots gave another of their delightful entertainments at the Dallas hotel last night, introducing several new and novel features. An original topical song, a parody on "You'll Read Your Answers in the Stars," made a great hit, and was applauded to the echo. As usual, encores were the order of the evening, the select audiences which crowd the ball room of the Dallas appearing as if they can never get enough of these popular entertainers. During the week the Pierrots will appear nightly at the exhibition and on Monday evening next will resume their engagement at the Dallas with a complete change of programme.

Tilikum's Cruise.—The London Echo, just to hand, has the following reference to the remarkable cruise of the Tilikum: "Of all the startling voyages ever executed, that which Captain Voss recently achieved is the most astonishing. He has succeeded in making a journey of several thousand miles in an Alaskan canoe named the 'Tilikum.' It consists of a big cedar log hollowed out and the side rounded into the shape of a boat. Any craft worse adapted for a long sea voyage could scarcely be imagined. The canoe is long and slender and weighs in all about two and a half tons. Still, in this coat, Captain Voss, who is a Canadian, braved the terrors of the Pacific and made his way from British Columbia across to Australia, and thence to Cape Town. From that point he will start for South America, and so on home again."

Crafty Chinese Boys.—A gentleman, who resides on Pandora avenue told the Colonist an amusing story yesterday evening. While leaving his home in the afternoon bound down town he noticed a number of Chinese boys on the opposite side of the street who were acting in a mysterious fashion. Observing them closely he observed they were arming themselves with sticks. Shortly they ranged up one behind the other, the smaller of the boys being placed in front. Soon the object of the manoeuvre was disclosed. A crowd of white boys armed with stones were waiting down the street, ready to attack the advancing Chinese boys. The latter as they approached crouched waiting for an attack. It soon came and when all the missles had been exhausted, the Chinese charged in force, driving the white boys away.

THE STRIKING C.P.R. MACHINISTS

Assertion That Company Would Find no Difficulty In Manning Works.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—A large employer of labor, interviewed today, said the C. P. R. should have no difficulty in filling the places of the striking machinists if terms of settlement could not be reached between the men and the company. To substantiate his assertion he picked up the New York Post of September 20, which contained an article headed "Big Wage Reduction," in which it stated one hundred and forty-eight firms or corporations have reduced wages or laid off employees, including the Pennsylvania railway, 13,650 employees laid off; Vanderbilt, 12,000; roads out of Chicago, 20,000; Burlington, 6,000; Harriman, 8,000, and Gould, 7,500.

The machinists at the C. P. R. shops on the main line from Fort William to Vancouver quit work on Saturday at 11 o'clock because demands for increased wages were not complied with. Mr. William Whyte, second vice president of the company, who was west with President Shaughnessy's party when the strike was ordered, has wired the following statement in connection therewith:

"Rossland, B. C., Sept. 24.—To all representatives of organized labor, western division: In the revision of machinists' schedule a demand for an increase in wages was made. I offered as much of an increase as conditions warranted, but my offer was declined. I therefore proposed to submit the question of wages to arbitration, and this also has been declined. Notwithstanding my efforts to conciliate, I have just been informed that machinists have gone out on strike."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Opening Of Big Fair

(Continued From Page One.)

TOMORROW'S PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme which will be observed tomorrow, "Army and Navy Day":

10 a. m.—Judging.

1 p. m.—Grand parade of stock.

2 p. m.—Association football match—Victoria vs.——

2:30 p. m.—The Brentons great aerial bicycle race, in front of the grand stand. Physical drill by the Royal Garrison Artillery. Obstacle race by the navy.

3 p. m.—Field gun competition by the Navy. Grand spectacular display by the combined forces of the Army and Navy. Coleman and Mexis, fancy shooting. Edith Raymond, slack wire performer, and other attractions.

3 p. m.—The Pierrots, in a complete change of programme in main building.

7:45 p. m.—The Brentons' thrilling aerial bicycle race, opposite grand stand. Coleman and Mexis, fancy shooting. Edith Raymond, slack wire performer, and other attractions.

8 to 9 p. m.—The Pierrots, in a complete change of programme in main building.

THE GREAT EVENT

The great event of the day will of course be the mimic warfare exhibition by the combined Army and Navy forces. This will be in the nature of a sham battle and is bound to prove of intense interest. There will be two forces; one consisting of the defending forces, Royal Engineers and Royal Garrison Artillery; and the other the combined forces of the Royal Navy and Marines. The defending forces will enter the race track grounds from the exhibition side, and the Royal Engineers, under the command of Lieut. French, will build a bridge of pontoons over a supposed river, and then with the balance of the defending forces will cross the river and go into camp on the other side. When they have got nicely settled down, and the fires going and dinner ready, they are suddenly surprised by a shell bursting in their encampment. The Navy will open a heavy artillery fire, and will then advance in extended order up the field. The defenders will then blow up the bridge, and then retire in good order.

NOTES.

The Victoria Brewery Company has very kindly consented to supply refreshments to the men of His Majesty's naval and land forces who will participate in the sham battle on Navy Day.

The secretary was informed yesterday evening of the expected arrival today of a string of 32 race horses from the Sound.

Visitors to the exhibition are asked to remember that the Rest Tent of the Ladies of the Maccabees on the exhibition grounds. Everyone will be made welcome.

W. H. Ladner, the veteran Fraser river rancher and stock raiser, arrived from the Mainland yesterday evening with a big string of stock, which were at once driven to the fair grounds, making quite a show.

Mr. J. A. Virtue very thoughtfully arranged yesterday afternoon to build an improved press stand for the convenience of the reporters who are to "write up" the horse races. Owing to applause which always ensues on the conclusion of a race, the old press box in a corner of the grand stand was found to be badly situated to hear any remarks of the judges. This will now be overcome, as Mr. Virtue arranged to have a new temporary press box built just opposite the judges' stand back of the fence. The reporters will appreciate this thoughtfulness very much.

Great interest is being taken in the baby show, which is to be held on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Already a large number of mothers have signified their intention of making entries, and the success of this pleasing and interesting event seems to be assured.

The Ladies' Circle, "Woodmen of the World," have arranged a very attractive "rest tent," at the rear of the main building. It has been very costly and prettily fitted up, and a warm welcome and ample refreshment will be given all who visit the ladies.

The school boys' sports, which take place Friday morning, promise to be exceptionally keen, as the various competitors are well matched and are training faithfully for the coming struggle. The challenge cup presented by Secretary Swinnerton to the school winning the greatest number of points in the competition has excited the young athletes to their greatest efforts.

Ald. Fell yesterday notified Secretary Swinnerton of his willingness to donate two prizes for a unique bicycle contest. He will give a first prize to the value of $10 and a second prize to the value of $5 on the following conditions: Five to start or no race; race to be six times around the track, the winner to be the rider who passes the starters' post first and the greater number of times. It will be endeavored to have the race brought off on Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock.

In Mr. W. H. Ladner's party of stock exhibitors who arrived from the Mainland yesterday evening on the steamer Yosemite were J. Tamboliane, who brought down a fine string of shorthorns from Westholme Island; Frank Kirkland, with a big bunch of Herefords; a good string from Mr. Pemberton's ranch; H. Veasey, representing the Paterson ranch, with a fine lot of sheep, hogs and Clydesdale horses. The Yosemite arrived at 4 o'clock, and Mr. Ladner says they had a magnificent trip over.

ABOUT YOUR COMPLEXION.

A yellow, muddy complexion tells of derangements of the liver and indicates the presence of bile poison in the blood. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills set the liver and kidneys in action, purify the blood, cleanse the system, and assure a healthy glow to the complexion. As a family medicine Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are of inestimable value.

Budweiser Is Ideal

The Standard of Quality by which all other Beers are judged.

Highest in price, but leads in sales. 100,402,500 bottles sold in 1903.

"KING OF BOTTLED BEERS"

BUDWEISER is branded on the cork to guard against deception.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U.S.A.

World's Fair Visitors will find the Anheuser-Busch Brewery the principal feature of the World's Fair City. All are welcome.

Orders Promptly Filled by

R. P RITHET & CO., LTD., Wholesale Dealers, Victoria.

PROVINCIAL FAIRS.

ASSOCIATION.	PLACE.	DATE.
Langley Agricultural Association	Langley	Sept. 27.
B. C. Agricultural Association	Victoria	Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1.
Burnaby Exhibition	Central Park	Sept. 27 and 28.
Kamloops Agricultural Association	Kamloops	Sept. 28, 29, 30.
Armstrong & Spallumcheen Agr. Society	Armstrong	Sept. 28.
Coquitlam Agricultural Association	Coquitlam	Sept. 29.
Surrey Agricultural Society	Surrey	Sept. 29.
Richmond Agricultural Society	Eburne	Sept. 29 and 30.
Delta Agricultural Society	Ladner	Oct. 14, 15.
Provincial Exhibition	New Westminster	October 4, 5, 6, 7

DANCING ACADEMY

A. O. U. W. Hall (downstairs), 150 Yates Street.

M. LESTER

Member National Association Masters of Dancing.

OPENING PARTIES

Complimentary to Juveniles, Saturday, October 1st.

SHIRT WAIST DANCE

Oct. 3rd, (Ladies Refreshments)

Beginner's Class Forms October 5th

Hall to Rent For Parties, Etc

Assembly Dancing Academy.

Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson will resume their classes in dancing, commencing Saturday, October 1, in Assembly Hall, Fort Street.

Address: 8 St. John Street.
Office Hours: 4 to 5; 7 to 8.
Phone B81.

R. A. Brown & Co. have just received another consignment of Old Country Brown Teapots; all sizes, prices from 15c to 70c. These pots are recognized to be the best tea brewers to be bought anywhere in the city. *

CLARK'S DELICIOUS PORK AND BEANS.

Clark's Delicious Pork and Beans please the appetite, make muscle and bone and satisfy everybody. W. Clark, Mfr., Montreal. *

10c Gen. Adm. 2.30 to 4.30 DAILY 7.30 to 10.30 Matinees 10c All Over B. JAMIESON, Mgr.

GRAND

20c Res. Seats

LEONARD & FULTON.
NANCY RICE.
TOMMY WHITE.
EARNEST YERXAS.
WILLIAM ELTON.
STICK & STONE.
MR. FREDERIC ROBERTS.
New Bioscope Pictures.

50 JOHNSON ST. Go where the crowds go.

SAVOY THEATRE

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 19.
BANNER SHOW OF THE SEASON.
SEYMOUR & MAY.
SMITH & ELLIS.
ADELE FAVIMONT.
LESLIE STERLING.
LA BELLE ROSE.
FRANKIE GALE.
SAVILLE & FAGAN.
MILDRED COLE.
THE GREAT ROMAH.

And the One-Act Comedy by GUS SAVILLE Entitled—
"PHYSICAL CULTURE."
Admission .. .. 15c. and 25c.

The Great Klondike MASTODON

Greatest and Largest Animal Ever Discovered on Earth.

NOW ON

EXHIBITION

YATES STREET,
Next Door to Bank of B. N. A.
Admission .....10c.

THE PETIT CRYSTAL THEATRE

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 26.

The THREE ANDERSON CHILDREN—The Most Wonderful Juvenile Trio.
DAN & BESSIE KELLY—In "Imogene's Stratagem."
STEINLE & HEIDE—In "Sis Hopkins and the Dutchman."
THE McCARVERS, (first appearance)—"The Tramp and the Soubrette."
ILLUSTRATED SONG by Ed. Trainer.
NEW LIST OF MOVING PICTURES.
Admission: Matinee, 10c. all over the house; Evening, Balcony 10c., Auditorium 20c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.
WAGENHALS & KEMPER Present
FRED'K WARD & KATHRYN KIDDER
In a stupendous scenic production of Stanislaus Strange's Great Play

SALAMMBO

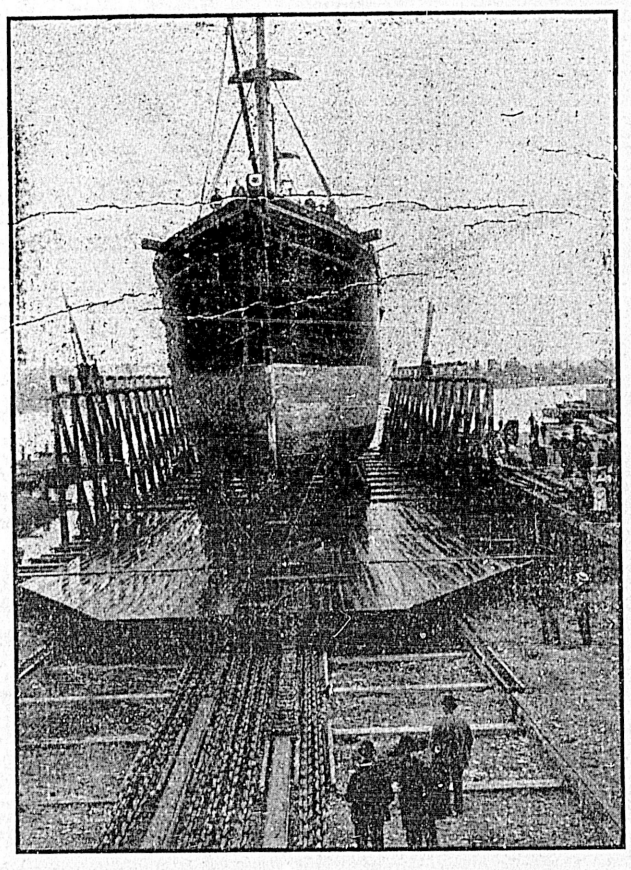
Founded on Flaubert's Famous Novel.
Prices: 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.
Seats on Sale Tuesday at Waitt's Music Store, Government Street.
Coming October 5: SAN TOY.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO.

LIMITED

ANDREW J. BECHTEL, Managing Director.



MARINE WAYS. —Photo Savannah

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

17-19 ROCK BAY. VICTORIA, B. C.

10.00 Overcoats, now ..... $ 8.00
12.00 Overcoats, now ..... $ 9.60
15.00 Overcoats, now 12.00
18.00 Overcoats, now 14.40

All Raincoats, Overcoats, Suits and Pants 20 per cent. or one-fifth off for Cash.

B WILLIAMS & CO

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1904.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE COLONIST CIRCULATION

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

Daily Average, 1902 3552
Daily Average, 1903 3695
Daily Average, Aug. 1903 3726
Daily Average, Aug. 1904 4462
August 18th, 1903.....3670
Aug. 18th, 1904..5264

Circulation books open to all. Advertising contracts made on this basis.

When a merchant buys a bolt of cloth he is not satisfied with the wholesaler's assurance that it contains a greater number of yards than any bolt in the market; he expects to know how many yards it contains. When he buys advertising space he should not be content with the assurance of "the greatest circulation in the city"—he should know the figures.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

On the question of Preferential Trade with England, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has indeed twisted and turned. He had advocated a trade policy with the States having as its essential feature discrimination against England, on the other hand, in 1892, he recorded the following sentiments:

"It is absurd to suppose that, situated as we are, the interests of Canada will always be identical with the interests of Great Britain. Some day must come when these interests will clash, and whatever the hon. gentleman may be, for my part whenever it comes to that, and however I may regret the necessity, I will stand by my native land. I, for one, when I made up my mind in favor of this policy of unrestricted reciprocity, looked first and last to the interests of Canada and not to the interests of England. Let the British subject who sits in the British Parliament look after the interests of England. I do not believe in the principles of the United Empire League, for the reason that that scheme limits trade to allegiance. It proposes to make allegiance the basis of trade, whilst we desire to make trade interests alone the basis of trade.

"Our duty is to Canada, and not to England. Just as the British Government teaches this Government that the first duty of the British Government is to England and not to Canada, so I insist that in all these matters, it is for any self-governing colony to look to its own interests, first, last and always."

So at the general elections in that year another flop was necessary. Sir Wilfrid came out strongly in favor of Preferential Trade with England, namely, a policy whereby, for concessions here, our products would be "given a preference over the products of other nations." (See his speech at London, Ontario, June, 1896.) On the 17th May, 1896, he had pledged himself to send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of Preferential Trade. His party was successful at the polls. He went to England. On landing at Liverpool he actually spurned the idea of Preferential Trade. He gloried in the fact that his Government had given English products a preference in our markets in gratitude. Here are his words: "It is a free gift. We ask no compensation. Protection has been the curse of Canada; we would not see you come under its baneful influence—for what weakens you must weaken us." Consequently our hopes and expectations were, for the time, sadly frustrated.

The Cobden Club, thinking Sir Wilfrid always believed what he said, and was a genuine Free Trader, and, therefore, opposed to Inter-Imperial Preferential Trade, presented him with the Cobden Club medal.

On his return to Canada Sir Wilfrid endeavored to explain his high-sounding generosity to England and sacrifice of Preferential Trade by stating that, if he could have obtained any reciprocal treatment, he would have done so, but Preferential Trade was an impossibility; and his Finance Minister at New Glasgow, on the 28th November, 1899, spoke as follows: "The Preferential Trade that they talk about was an impossibility and they knew it. Their demand was that Great Britain, forgetting the history and the indignation against the Corn Laws, should once more tax the people's bread by imposing a duty on foreign grain when allowing Canadian grain to be entered free." Again, on the 28th August, 1900, Mr. Fielding said: "This is an old cry of Sir Charles Tupper's, but no one knows better than he does that it is arrant humbug." But in 1902 both Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding attended a Colonial Conference in London, and were informed by Mr. Chamberlain that the much vaunted Preference gratuitously given by Canada in favor of the English manufacturers was, in its substantial results, "altogether disappointing." Sir Wilfrid, forgetting that he wore the Cobden Club medal and his former statement that Preference was conceded out of gratitude, and that "we ask no compensation," presented a formal communication to the Conference stating that "if the Imperial Government would give the food products of Canada in the United Kingdom exemption from duties now levied, the Canadian Ministers would be prepared to carry on the discussion on the lines above mentioned and endeavor to give to the British manufacturer an increased advantage." The memorandum concluded with a straight threat, notwithstanding the Liverpool speech about "the free gift." It was as follows: "If with using every effort to bring about such a readjustment of the fiscal policy of the Empire, the Canadian Government should find that the principle of the Preferential Trade is not acceptable to the Colonies generally, or the Mother Country, then Canada should be free to take such action as might then be deemed necessary in the presence of such conditions."

Sir Wilfrid's Finance Minister treated with utter contempt Sir Wilfrid's Cobden medal and his Free Trade chatter when he said in his Budget speech this year: "We find today in England that the Liberal party is practically united in favor of what they call the Free Trade Policy," and announced on behalf of the Government of Canada "we are heartily in accord with Mr. Chamberlain." And again, "We, on this side of the House, accept the principle of the Preferential Trade." Arrant humbug indeed!

ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Vancouver Province referring to the position in the Province of Ontario has the following:

"And yet, when we consider that a condition exists in our own province not very dissimilar to that in Ontario; that the Government are holding on to power by "the skin of their teeth," that they have been guilty of practices in many constituencies which can no more meet the light of day and live than those of which the Ontario politicians have been convicted, and that the newspapers which have so vehemently denounced impurity in far-removed parts of the Dominion, have never even alluded to reprehensible acts in our own province, not only have not alluded to them, indeed, but have upheld the conduct of the Ministry in the face of established facts, we can only conclude that we have an illustration of those slight-of-hand acts by which the street operator attracts the attention of his victims to a distant object, while he goes through their pockets. We are apt, too, to cry in distress: "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy." When we remember that one or the most powerful preachers of this virtuous doctrine, when it is directed to the purification of a far-off member of the Confederation, is himself a Minister of a Government, which has but three of a majority, and is raising heaven and earth to retain the doubtful allegiance of this slim support, we cannot avoid the reflection that that old maxim, "cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye," might be practiced with more assiduity by the politicians in our own province."

British Columbia has had a very bad name one way and another, principally on account of the kaleidoscopic changes which have occurred during the past few years, but with it all we know nothing that has been proved of a venal character. With the exception of the revelations in connection with the election of Mr. Patterson for the Islands district, we know of no scandals of a political nature which have occurred in British Columbia. In fact, this province has been singularly free from disgrace in this respect. The Province refers to something in a general way as similar to the conditions in Ontario; but it does not descend to particulars. The Colonist is not an apologist for the Provincial Government; it has no excuses to offer for it. If, however, the Province knows of anything against the present administration we shall be pleased to publish it. So far as we know the McBride administration has been remarkably free from scandal of any kind. The finances have been conducted honestly and economically, and if any abuses have been allowed to creep in we should like to know it, and we can promise our contemporary we shall be the first to condemn it. Let us have particulars. It is unfair to make charges in a general way unless there is proof behind them, and we are confident that such proof is not forthcoming. It would be a slander to compare the methods of government in British Columbia with those in Ontario. Let the opponents of the Government point to a single thing which compares with the doings in Ontario.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TRUE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Sir—I notice that a certain local organ insinuates, in its characteristic gentlemanly style, that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is a "liar" in stating that Sir Wilfrid Laurier received pay for leading the opposition. This is only one more instance of the ignorance displayed by the person or persons who bring forth the fearful and wonderful productions which appear daily in the editorial columns of that paper. Sir Charles Hibbert's statement in that regard was correct and true in every respect.

CONSERVATIVE.

September 24, 1904.

SOLVING THE HOLD-UP PROBLEM.

Sir—With reference to the recent train hold-up near Vancouver, it seems to me that, while a hold-up of an individual is a more difficult proposition to deal with, there ought to be some possibility of minimizing the chances of a hold-up of a train.

The express car is usually the prize in such cases. Now, as a suggestion, might not this car be constructed so that the end portion of it be a compartment wider than the rest—that is, with a projecting part on each side, such as that a man inside of this compartment would, through a slot running right across it, be able not only to command the whole inside of the car, but also have full view down the outside? That is to say, make the plan of the baggage car somewhat after the letter T. Make this compartment bullet-proof, and let a man be carried as guard whose duty would be, in case of any unusual stoppage or incident, to at once be on the lookout from this compartment. He could not only have at his mercy any desperado inside the car, but could also turn his attention to those on the outside of the train—to prevent attempts at dynamiting or otherwise.

CIVIS.

Victoria, B .C., September 24, 1904.

C. P. R. HOTEL.

Sir—The activity on foundations of new hotel is a source of gratification to many of our citizens, especially those who doubted that the C. P. R. Co. meant business in accepting the proposals.

Seemingly the contentions of advocates re prosperity to the city by employment of labor and supplies will now be in order; a period therefore awaits us of harvest and abundance.

Ten or twelve hours a day at two dollars will certainly take up all the surplus labor on the market, and in a locality like this, where climate supplies three-fourths of man's requirements, it will enable those who are requisitioned to lay up quite a sum of money before completion of the work.

It should be a source of gratification (Don't scratch my back!) to us all that the contract has been awarded an alien company. In bringing men from the other side they are certainly assisting immigration, setting a higher standard of wages and administering a well deserved rebuke to the local firms who tendered on a starvation wage to their men.

I feel big over the carrying of this bylaw. Rumor has it that the same procedure will be adhered to with the superstructure; local rates of wages will be increased; carpenters, painters, masons, plumbers, furnishers, etc., from Quebec, will show our artisans how to live. Business men and others will reap their reward in the large sums of money placed in circulation. The reactory effects, such as building homes by those employed, furnishing the same, etc., will be manifest after the completion of this hotel. I am sure you will agree with me that all classes of society will be benefited, prices of real estate much enhanced.

By the way, would it not be a pious idea to offer the Grand Trunk Pacific Beacon Hill for another hotel? The Indian reservation, too, is an eyesore; let's get rid of it; let us have an up-to-date city by removing our splendid isolation, and then the prosperity conditions existing in New York, Chicago, and other large industrial centres will beam upon us, all will be happy, all will be wealthy. No time should be lost in forming a committee to tar-and-feather any citizen who votes against a bylaw and Victoria's welfare.

P. R. S.

IN REMEMBRANCE.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

You rising Moon that looks for us again—
How oft hereafter will she wax and wane;
How oft hereafter rising look for us
Through the same Garden—and for one in vain!

And when, like her, oh Saki, you shall pass
Among the Guests Star-scattered on the Grass,
And in your joyous errand reach the spot
Where I made One—turn down an empty glass!

PROSPECTUS OF THE "DAILY PIPER."

(A paper for smokers has made its appearance.)

Special features will include the following:—

A grand new serial story by Dr. J. M. Barrie, entitled "Made of Arcady; or, The Mixture as Before."

Master Puffers: No. I., "Dr. Robertson Nicoll," by Harold Begbie.

Our Own Symposia: No. I., "Should Women Smoke Black Shag?" by Marie Corelli (author of "Ardath"), Vesta Tilley, Oscar Asche, and the Sub-Editor of M. A. P. (Mainly About Pipes).

Rural Week-Ends (by arrangement with the Daily Chronicle): No. I., Lord Burnham, by Harold Begbie.

Last, but not least, we have pleasure in announcing that we have secured the services of a leading expert—Mr. T. P. O'Connor. The famous editor's recent confession, to the effect that, despite repeated attempts, he has not yet succeeded in smoking a cigar, which will be fresh in the public mind. The titles of his contributions will be:—

"My First Weed," by Tax Pay (sic).
"Irish Cigars," by Tax Pay (sic again).
—Punch.

LOUBET'S VISIT TO HIS PEASANT MOTHER.

London Chronicle.

President Loubet has been visiting his old home at Montelimar. He was received at the railway station, say the French newspapers, by several functionaries, and he subsequently took a drive in semi-state with one of his children. Much less ceremonious was the charming scene described by the Rev. A. N. Cooper, the "walking parson." Mr. Cooper, in one of his rambles, found himself at Montelimar, and looking out of the window at his inn in the early morning, he saw the President escorting his old mother to the market place, where she continues to sell farm produce, even though her son has become Chief Magistrate of the Republic. She drove up in a market cart, which was duly unloaded. Then the President gave her his arm, escorted her to her chair, and opened the great umbrella under which she sat. No functionaries were in attendance, and the rest of the market people showed no signs of regarding the incident as anything remarkable. At the end M. Loubet gravely saluted his mother and went off to read State papers, while she remained to sell cabbages.

EARL GREY AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Public Opinion.

Earl Grey's appointment as Governor-General of Canada, in succession to the Earl of Minto, will be satisfactory to the Dominion, on one ground at least. It disposes of the report that the Duke of Marlborough, who is doing excellently at the Colonial office as Mr. Lyttleton's Parliamentary colleague, was destined for the post. If the daughter of an American millionaire had become the Vicerene of Canada, the American annexationist would no doubt have felt that absorption was already nearer, and loyalist Canada was prompt to express its emphatic disapproval. As a matter of fact, the Duke's name was probably never in contemplation in connection with the appointment. Whether Earl Grey is an ideal selection time only can prove. The Daily News is naturally convinced that the Government have been guilty of another appalling mistake from the point of view of the best interests of the Empire. Happy Empire, to have a Daily News ever vigilant in its behalf! The secret of the ultra-Radical objection to Earl Grey is to be found in his association with the Imperial development of South Africa. As Administrator of Rhodesia, he was in every way a success, and that in itself is sufficient to disqualify him in Little England eyes for preferment as Constitutional head of a self-governing colony. Earl Grey is a Briton to the finger-tips, and is already well known in Canada. He has always shown a profound interest in Greater Britain, and has never been guilty of any blazing indiscretion. The Imperial Government could hardly have selected a man of greater promise.

A KAISER'S DAILY LIFE.

London Telegraph.

A member of the Polish aristocracy, occupying a prominent position at the Vienna court, recently published some interesting details concerning the daily life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. On August 18, says this well-informed writer, the Emperor entered upon his seventy-fifth year, in full possession of mental and bodily health. His great-grandfather, Leopold II., died comparatively young, at forty; his grandfather, Francis I., at fifty-eight, and his father, the Archduke Franz Karl, reached, indeed, his seventy-sixth year, but for several years before his death the mental and bodily energy which distinguish his son was absent. That Francis Joseph enjoys such excellent health is easily explained; it is the result of his moderate and regular course of life. His Majesty in this respect may be regarded as a hygienic model for his subjects.

He rises in winter at 5, in summer half an hour earlier, when he takes a cup of coffee and a piece of bread. At 8 he takes a cup of pure tea and a roll. At 12 he lunches, the meal being of the simplest kind, consisting of soup and boiled and roast meat, with which he drinks a glass of Bavarian beer. For dessert he smokes a Regalia cigar; he has gradually disassociated himself from the use of Virginia tobacco, as the doctors consider it injurious to the nerves. The Regalias intended for his Majesty's use are prepared with special care at the Vienna tobacco factory, and are made of selected Havana leaves by the most skillful workwomen. Every month a box containing 600 cigars is sent to the Hofburg and paid for at the usual rate. His Majesty frequently sends a case of these choice cigars as a pleasant surprise to civil, military and ecclesiastical dignitaries who are known to be especially fond of this brand.

At 7 o'clock follows the dinner, but however elaborate the menu the Emperor only partakes of soup, roast meat with vegetables, cheese and a glass of beer. This followed by one of his favorite cigars, is all that the monarch allows himself daily. He does not care for wine, but when the etiquette of a toast requires it he sips a little champagne. At 9:30 the lights in the imperial apartments are extinguished, and his Majesty retires to rest. The same order is strictly observed when he travels or attends the manoeuvres. Doctors with nervous patients would do well to recommend them a strict observance of his Majesty's regimen, which has proved so advantageous in his case.

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa Journal.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, in a recent speech defined his position with regard to the Dominion Auditor-General, and contributed some information which we do not think had been made public previously. Referring to Mr. McDougall's requests for a revision of the Audit Act, Mr. Borden said:

"Falling action on the part of the government, I took up the matter last session. I found many of the Auditor-General's demands reasonable. I selected portions of his proposed amendments and added to them those drafted by myself, and informed the government that we were prepared to support such a measure. Among other amendments proposed was one to give power to the Auditor-General to carry on investigations before a judicial tribunal in respect of any matter where the Auditor-General considered that the payment of money for the making or the modification of any contract was not in the public interest. I expressly asked that this provision should be made applicable to the Davis contract in respect of which the Auditor-General had made suggestions implicating not only the present government but the late Conservative administration.

"After presenting my proposed amendments for the consideration of the government, I moved the following resolution:

"'In the opinion of this House the provisions of the consolidated revenue and audit act should be so extended as to confer upon the Auditor-General powers ample in every respect to protect the public interest and to safeguard the public treasury.'

"'Is there anything unreasonable in this? The Auditor-General had declared that under the present act he had not sufficient powers to protect the treasury. I only asked for such amendments as were necessary to protect the people's interests. But the government's majority unanimously voted it down."

Mr. Borden's announcement that he informed the government that the Opposition was prepared to support a revision of the Audit Act is interesting and we think new—and the fact much to Mr. Borden's credit.

Since the Auditor-General recently became a live political topic, the Journal has heard a story which it considers to be one of the most characteristic which could be told about Sir John Macdonald, and which might point a useful moral to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Once in the long ago, when the Auditor-General was giving considerable trouble to Sir John Macdonald's administration, yet receiving unvarying toleration and consideration from Sir John himself, a prominent Ottawa Conservative happened to get into conversation with Sir John on the subject. The rest of the story is best told in the Ottawa man's words, as nearly as the Journal recollects them:

"I myself felt at the time pretty hot about the Auditor-General," said the Journal's informant. "I thought he was merely a cranky Grit, who had been put into office by Alexander Mackenzie as a piece of political favoritism, and who was trying to worry us—our party, that is—from rabid partizanship. I ventured to express this idea to Sir John Macdonald. I expressed surprise at his tolerance for McDougall. I asked if it wouldn't be a good thing to shunt him out, and a lot to that effect. Sir John listened patiently to me for a while. Finally he said, 'Mr. ———, I am afraid I don't quite agree. There is more than one point of view. Now, we are speaking privately, of course—the less said the better, sometimes—but I would like to mention a consideration which might not occur to any one but myself. The Auditor-General is a very inquisitive and a very determined fellow, and, Mr. ———, a prime minister is not omniscient and may possibly sometimes be the better of a watchdog on his premises. Did you ever consider, Mr. ———, that I have thirteen colleagues?'"

The moral of this true story lies in the application thereof. Evidently Sir Wilfrid has never thought of the matter that way—although, as the Davis contract suggests, he might profitably have done so.

BELLS OF THE ANGELUS.

Bells of the past whose unforgotten music
Still fills the wide expanse,
Tingeing the sober twilight of the present
With colors of romance.

I hear you call and see the sun descending
On rocks and waves, and sand,
As down the coast the mission voices blending
Girdle the heathen land.

Within the circle of your incantation
No blight nor mildew falls;
Nor fierce unrest, nor lust, nor lost ambition
Passes those airy walls.

Borne on the swell of long waves, receding,
I touch the farthest past—
I see the dying glow of Spanish glory,
The sunset dream and fast!

Before me rise the dome-shaped mission towers,
The white presidio,
The swart commander in his leather jerkin,
The priest in robe of snow.

Once more I see Portala's cross uplifting
Above the setting sun,
And past the headland, northward, slowly drifting,
The frightened galleon.

O solemn bells! whose consecrated masses
Recall the faith of old—
O tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight music
The spiritual fold.

Your voices break, they falter in the darkness—
Break, falter and are still,
And veiled, and mystic, like the host descending,
The sun sinks from the hill.

—Bret Harte.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by continually failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

DOES SMOKING DESTROY THE SENSE OF SMELL?

Our olfactory organs are degenerating, says Mr. Bacon, the aeronaut, and trying to find an explanation for this, he says: It is largely to be attributed to the universal toleration of tobacco smoke. Thirty years ago smoking carriages were in the minority. Now you may often find six smokers to one compartment which is supposed to be non-smoking, but which all the same is found to reek of stale tobacco. And if you want clear proof that this all-pervading odor blunts the sense of smell, you have only to appeal to one who chances to be a non-smoker, and who will find his nose assailed unpleasantly in a hundred places where an inveterate smoker will aver that no trace of the smell he lives in exists.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

The best efforts of the great physicians are now expending in finding how to keep people well and prevent serious disease. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food was prepared with this object in view. It is not only a cure for diseases of the nerves, but also a restorative to be used when vitality runs low and the weakened condition of the system invites attack by fevers or contagious diseases.

What Is the White Plague

It is not a disease that affects only the poor and dissipated; it attacks the rich and moral man with equal relentless avidity. No one can consider himself secure. If the condition of your system is low from worry or overwork and YOU CATCH COLD, don't neglect it; you dare not if you consider the possibilities. CONSUMPTION STARTS WITH A TRIFLING COLD NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN. Attack the cold as soon as you recognize it with Shotbolt's Compound Balsam of Honey. It will check it and save you untold trouble. It is only 50 cents a bottle.

RING UP 56. We cheerfully send orders.

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Society leaders tell us that the use of perfume is coming into style again, and that during the coming season it will be used more than ever. The following list contains some of the newest and most popular odors:

Colgate's "Dactylis" in bulk. 75c. oz.
Colgate's La France Rose, Jockey Club and Musk in bulk, 50c. oz.
Pinaud's Carnation Pink in bulk, $1.00 oz.
Guerlain's "Jockey" in bulk, $1.00 oz.
Roger & Gallet's "Vera Violetta," Heliotrope and Lilac, $1.00 oz.
Piver's "Trefle Incarnate" and "Rosiris," $1.00 oz.
Atkinson's White Rose, 75c. oz.
Many other kinds, too.

TERRY & MARETT
DRUGGISTS,
S. E. Cor, Fort and Douglas.

EDUCATIONAL.

Signor Ernesto Claudio

Graduate of the Conservatory of Music, Napoli (Italy), has opened a Studio over the Imperial Bank, corner Yates and Government Streets, and will give lessons on the VIOLIN, MANDOLIN and GUITAR.

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LESSONS IN PIANO, THEORY AND HARMONY.
Studio: Room 75 Five Sisters' Block.
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This shorthand is totally different to others. It takes weeks to learn instead of months and years. It was invented by practical reporters. It is reliable, thorough, and may be read like print. The first three lessons enable you to make private notes and the ninth lesson to correspondence. Shorthand lessons by MAIL are quite easy. TYPEWRITING is taught by MAIL. We forward lesson sheets to teach you the correct fingering: all the fingers and thumbs; BLIND TOUCH system. Write, saying the machine you have, or if you wish us to supply a new or second-hand one, and what you can afford to pay from $40 to $150. We do not let machines out on hire.

Shorthand tuition, $40 to completion, payable by instalments, or $35 CASH.

Typing lessons $25 to completion, by instalments, or $20 CASH.

Studios:

VICTORIA—Over Imperial Bank; Box 176
VANCOUVER—Fee Block, Granville St., next Bank of Montreal; Box 861.
KAMLOOPS—Seymour St.; Box 503.

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THREE AND FOUR YEAR Courses in Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Mineralogy and Geology Biology and Public Health.

Write Secretary, Kingston, Ont., for Calendar.

DAVID SPENCER

Govt. and Broad Sts.

Visitors are cordially invited to accept the hospitality of Victoria's Big Store these days while in the city. The exhibits of New Fall Goods and Fashionable Garments will be found interesting.

It is the price of merchandise as well as the qualities and assortments which makes this store so popular.

Here you get the Best our Money can buy and at Our Best Prices

Make it a point to visit the store during the next few days.

THE AUTUMN MILLINERY

Picture Hats with High Crowns and Flaring Brims, Pleasing in Effect and Becoming to Most Women. Toques and Turbans in Many Beautiful Shapes

Everything this season seems to be practical and serviceable, both in form and coloring, meeting the wishes of all wearers.

It is hard to draw a line between the Paris Hats and Spencer Hats.

All our trimmings and shapes come direct from Paris.

We are in better shape this year than ever before to trim hats at any price desired.

If it is a $4.50, $5.50 or a $6.50 Hat you wish to order, it will have the same care and attention as if it were three or four times the price.

FOREIGN WRAPS AND COSTUMES

We have bought these for two reasons: First, because foreign makers give to their Coats style and character, which can only be copied by our manufacturers on this side of the water; they have at their command materials which we do not seem to secure on this side. Costumes at $35.00, $50.00, $65.00 to $115.00 each. Wraps at $25.00, $35.00, $50.00 and $65.00.

THE NEW WEAVES IN DRESS ----GOODS----

Showing This Week.

Taffeta Cards and Reps in Black and Colors.
Eoliennes and Voiles (all shades).
Cheviots, Plain and Fancy.
Armures, Neat Designs in Solid Colors.
Prunellas, Venetians.
Broadcloths and Panamas.
Serges and Granites.

FINE NEW SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Armstrong Shoes at $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 per pair

Polished Kid ..... Welted Sole
Polished Kid ..... With Dull Tops
Patent Colt Shoes $5.00

We only keep one quality, and it is the best quality money can buy.

Crossett Shoes for Men, price, $4.50 and $5.00

Last year we stocked this make of shoe. They gave satisfaction, and this year the sales will be much larger.

Polished Calf Shoes.
Polished Kid Shoes.
Double Shank Shoes.
Narrow and Medium Toes.
Blucher Cuts, etc.

A BARGAIN FOR TODAY

Fifteen Linen Table Cloths; satin damask, drawn-work border; size 2 1-3 yards long; value $4.50. Today $2.00.

BARGAINS

Tread Upon the Heels of Bargains at These Stores

Pears' Unscented Transparent Soap, cake each 10c
Cleaver's Purest Unscented Transparent Soap, 3 cakes for 25c
Cleaver's Scented Soap, 6 cakes for 25c
Pure French Castile Soap, 3 lb. bar.....25c

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THE "WEST END" GROCERY CO., LTD PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

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Mining Brokers,
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Offices in
... METROPOLITAN BLOCK ...
Opposite Post Office.

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If your teeth require filling, or, perhaps you are in need of artificial teeth, or you may have some already that do not fit, and your dentist can not make you a set of teeth that will not drop during eating or speaking, come and try my Improved Plates. All deformities of the mouth and palate remedied.

DR. HARTMAN,
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Season 1904-5

SUITS OVERCOATS

We are showing the season's styles from late American and European plates.

You should not order your **Fall or Winter Suits And Overcoats** until you have seen our new goods. We guarantee a perfect fit.

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HACKING?

For hacking coughs, the kind that almost tears you to pieces

Bowes' Bronchial Balsam is a quick relief. It stops the tickling sensations in the throat, soothes and heals the irritated air passages, and by its tonic effect enables you to throw off the disease. To have this work done well you should use

BOWES' BRONCHIAL BALSAM

For all kinds of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, etc. Price 50c. and 25c.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist,

Phone 425 and 450. 98 Government St., Near Yates.

LIME JUICE

THE BEST QUALITY

Quart Bottle 25c.

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Window Screens, all sizes, at Cheapside.

Air-tight Heaters, own make, best in the market, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

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A new display of Pictures is being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters' block.

Four-ply Rubber Hose at Cheapside. *

Lawn Mowers and Lawn Sprinklers at Cheapside.

Folding Cartoons for dried fruits, confectionery, etc. T. N. Hibben & Co. 'Phone 1037A. *

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The popular Tally-Ho Coach leaves the Tourist Association Rooms and Hotels every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Tourists will find it the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs. Take your camera along and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.

To reserve seats telephone 120.

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No. 72 Fort St., in Balmoral Annex.
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The very best values in Table Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, etc., in the city. We carry goods not handled by any other house in the province. Our "Manchester Department" is on our second floor. Ask for "Rub-dry" Towels. Weiler Bros. *

Use 'phone 1037A if you need any printing. *

For Ladies Only.—We are giving away sleeve protectors for typewriters and lady bookkeepers. Call at the store and ask for a pair. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd. *

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HAVE JUST ARRIVED.

The most fashionable and up-to-date goods ever shown here.

THESE GOODS CANNOT BE HAD ELSEWHERE

PEDEN'S

MERCHANT TAILOR.

36 FORT ST.

Local News.

Medical Inspector. — Dr. Milne has been appointed by the Dominion government medical inspector at this port under the immigration act, and in future will inspect immigrants arriving from Oriental and other ports.

A Small Blaze.—There was a small fire in an old shack behind Wong Sam's laundry, View street, at noon yesterday. The alarm was sent in to the department and the firemen turned out in quick order. The blaze was quickly extinguished.

Sent to Lazaretto. — The little colony of unfortunates at Darcy island is to be increased by the arrival of a patient from Vancouver who was yesterday found to be afflicted with the disease. Dr. Underhill of the Terminal City will visit the island and make a full report as to conditions there.

Taken to Vancouover.—Detective Mulhern, of Vancouver, came over on Sunday and took back with him Philip Young, who, on Saturday, completed his term of imprisonment for stealing paint brushes from the Melrose Company. Young is charged with having stolen jewelry and other stuff in the Terminal City.

Booming the Show. — Secretary Herbert Cuthbert of the Tourist Association is visiting the Sound cities in the interest of the big agricultural show now in progress. He is well provided with advertising matter, and as cheap excursion rates prevail from Seattle and other cities on the Sound big crowds are expected as the result of his visit.

Making Progress. — Excellent progress is being made at the job of excavating for the big C. P. R. hotel foundations, and if wet weather does not intervene, the contractors will be ready to commence the work of pile driving very shortly. The handling of the big dredge is a constant source of interest to a large crowd of spectators.

Fine Car Service.—An exceptionally fine car service will be given during the progress of the big fair by the B. C. Electric Railway Company, and the crowds will be handled promptly. Cars will run to the exhibition buildings every ten minutes from 6 a. m. until midnight, and an improved service will also be given on the Douglas street and Outer wharf lines. This latter is possible owing to the completion yesterday of the block paving on Government street on the block from Courtenay to Humboldt streets. There is now a clear run of double tracks from Fisguard street to Menzies.

What It Means. — Discussing the erection of the big C. P. R. tourist hotel in Victoria and what it means to the city, one of the leading business men in Victoria expressed the opinion that not one man in a hundred understood adequately what great benefit is going to result from the enterprise. Besides giving an immediate stimulous to business, and furnishing employment to a large number during the winter months, it would in his opinion, really "make a new town of Victoria." The same gentleman mentioned that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy during his recent visit to the city had remarked that the company hoped to have the hotel open for business by December of 1905.

War Agents Busy. — According to the Seattle Times Agents representing the Russian and Japanese governments are on the Pacific Coast in search of vessels for transport service. Already steamship owners of Seattle have been approached, and it was stated on good authority that negotiations are pending for the purchase of one or more of the vessels now engaged in the Nome traffic. Since war was declared between Japan and Russia both countries have lost many transports. From the fact that the Mikado and the Czar desire to increase the number of vessels engaged in conveying troops from one port to another, it is assumed in some quarters that preparations have already commenced for the campaign next spring.

A Great Success. — "Rally Day" on Sunday under the auspices of the Centennial Methodist church proved a conspicuous success. The attendance was very large, exceeding all expectations. In the morning a special song service was rendered, a pleasing feature being the giving of the old-time hymns. The afternoon was made the occasion of an open session of the Sunday school. Noah Shakespeare presided, and the occasion proved a very enjoyable one. It had been hoped that Rev. E. S. Rowe would be present and deliver an address, but he was unavoidably absent, and Rev. Mr. Westman, the pastor of the church, officiated in his stead in his customary instructive fashion. Features of the afternoon were the rendering of a recitation by Miss Le Messuri and a chorus by the primary class.

Yukon Freight.—The officers of the White Pass & Yukon railway now refuse to take any freight at Skagway for shipment to Dawson. Whitehorse is now the terminus of the line. Last season freight was received for through shipment to Dawson up to September 21st. This year contracts were closed five days earlier. M. B. White, general freight and passenger agent of the road, with headquarters at Vancouver sent telegrams to local Alaska steamship companies notifying the freight agents that there was a congestion of perishables and dead cargo at Whitehorse, in fact more than the company would be able to ship through to Dawson. The White Pass line has succeeded in taking care of all freight accepted on through bills of lading. Now that the Yukon river is falling rapidly, there is every indication that navigation will close at an early date.

"Without Love Or License"

Steamship Employees Have Been Giving Lady Friends Free Trips to Seattle.

A Temporarily Deserted Husband Raised a Row and Gave the Snap Away.

"A sailor's life, a sailor's life for me,
Yo ho! we go across the sea," etc.

Since childhood's happy days the joys of a sailor's life have been sung into the ears of all who have been raised in even a comparatively musical atmosphere. The generation has grown up under the influence of Stephen Adams and other popular composers' songs, firmly convinced that "Jack's the Boy" all right with the ladies, and also that he is a free and guileless person much to be admired.

That he can sometimes be free—and very free at that—and that he also is the boy for the ladies seems to be borne out by the latest news in local marine circles. It has been discovered that two youths employed on a well-known steamer have been in the habit of taking girls for trips to Seattle and back—no doubt with a view to lightening the tedium of the voyage. These passengers didn't pay their way, at least not to the steamship company concerned.

How long the little game has been going on is not quite clear to the management; but to prevent it going on any longer the two young men who have been found out have been dismissed from the service.

The discovery came about through the agency of an irate husband. In these days of feminine emancipation, a husband will put up with a good deal, but when his wife is away from home half the day and all the night he apt to become a trifle worried. This husband did, anyway, and he made enquiries which resulted in the discovery that his wife had gone on a trip to Seattle under the more than questionable escort of a young fellow employed on the steamer. Then he went to the office of the company and raised a considerable rumpus.

The officials of the company were deeply shocked. Such "carryings on" were not at all to their taste and were, also, bad for business. While steamship company officials are chivalric in private life, in business they expect even attractive young women to pay their fares when they take pleasure trips to sea, and so an investigation was held very promptly, and the two offenders were carpeted and dismissed in short order.

Enquiries made at the company's office yesterday resulted in the admission that the above facts were correct, and it was also explained that the young women had been taken on board in the usual way, the men having managed the tickets" somehow without having purchased them.

There is not likely to be any prosecution as the officials consider that the young men are sufficiently punished by the loss of the positions they held.

Holiday on Thursday. — The business houses of the city will be closed on Thursday in obedience to the mayer's proclamation of a public hodiday on that occasion, in order to give citizens an opportunity of visiting the provincial exhibition. Many business men are decorating their premises, and the town is commencing to wear a truly gala appearance.

Musical Festival.—All those interested in the musical advancement of Victoria are requested to attend the public meeting tonight at the city hall. The festival project will be fully discussed, and a chorus organized, the members of which will elect their own conductor and committee. In view of the large and important business to be transacted proceedings will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

"Dorothy."—The chorus being now so large, in future all the practices will be held at Institute hall, View street, at 8 p. m. sharp. On Tuesday Madame Myee will instruct in the acting. On Thursday the singing will be taken alone. All the ladies and gentlemen who have promised to take part are asked to attend. The principals will meet Monday and Tuesday for singing alone, at 82 North Park street, and on Wednesday at Institute hall for the acting.

Natural History. — The first regular meeting of the Natural History Society since June was held yesterday evening, and was very largely attended. In the absence of Capt. Walbran, Mr. Justice Martin presided. After the transaction of routine business the matter of Prof. Meany's proposed ceremony in commemorating the settlement of the San Juan difficulty was taken up and after discussion was laid over until the next regular meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

Merit Rewarded.—The photographers convention recently held in Tacoma embraced the states of Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and the province of British Columbia. Photographers from all the cities of the above named states made their annual displays, and from the entire display of perhaps 1,500 pictures, six pictures were selected and submitted to the national display held at the St. Louis exposition. Victoria will have the distinction of being represented at the World's Fair as one of Mr. Savannah's portraits has been selected and is now on the way to St. Louis.

A Serious Charge.—On Thursday night last a young girl, while on her way home on the Gorge road, was set upon by three boys, who attempted to assault her. The case was reported to the provincial police, who have been endeavoring to locate the guilty parties. Yesterday Sergt. Murray and Constable Campbell arrested three boys, two of whom are only fourteen years of age, the other being seventeen, on the charge. The boys will be brought up in the Provincial Police court today. As there is some doubt as to the identification of the accused, their names are withheld for the present. All of them belong to respectable families.

Pioneer Dead.—The ranks of the pioneers of the province were again decimated yesterday in the passing of Adam Ross, one of the best known of the "old-timers," who has long been a resident of Victoria and vicinity. Deceased was aged 76 years and a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. Coming to Victoria at the time of the gold excitement he went to the mines and was quite successful there. The latter years of his life had been spent at Saanich, where he was held in the higest esteem. He has been seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital for several months past. The funeral will take place at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow from the parlors of W. J. Hanna.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Geo. A. Shaffer took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Hinkson Siddall. There was a very large attendance and many of the most beautiful floral offerings presented. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Rowe and the Rev. Mr. Adams conducted appropriate services. The following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. D. McNiven, M. P. P., Edward Lewis, F. Rollins, H. Knott, Wm. Moore and Geo. Tite.

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Delicious Ice-Cream, Fancy Cakes and Pastry, Chocolates and Bon-Bons. High-class Goods, Fresh Daily, Cream Puffs and Eccliars.

CLAYS

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Stereopticon Service.—Ensign Geo. Shanley will conduct a stereopticon service in the Salvation Army hall tonight at 8 o'clock. The subject will be Spurgeon's pictures.

Trip to Yukon.—Percy Wollaston, jun., manager of the firm of Wilson Bros., wholesale grocers, left for the North on the steamer Princess May last evening. He will visit the chief mining camps of the district. The chief object of his visit is to look into the business prospects for the coming spring and arranging for the shipment of early freight.

T. N. Hibben & Co., Printers and Paper Box Manufacturers. 'Phone 1037A. *

We have a section of our Carpet Department arranged for the display of Oriental Goods. To see this section alone is worth a visit from you; especially if you are interested in Turkish, Persian and other Oriental fabrics. Weiler Bros. *

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Advices just to hand show great reductions in Atlantic steamship rates. H. H. Abbott, agent C. P. Ry. Co., will tell you all about it. Call on him at 86 Government street.

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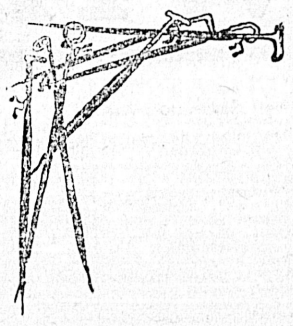

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SPORTING NEWS

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Association Meeting.

A meeting of the Victoria District Association Football Club was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening, the Rev. W. W. Bolton presiding. There was a representative attendance and business of considerable importance was transacted.

The following delegates were chosen to attend the British Columbia Association meeting at Nanaimo on Saturday:

Victoria—Rev. W. W. Bolton and T. G Wilson.

Garrison—Sergt. Paley, R. G. A., and Lance-Corpl. Rennicle, R. E.

Relegates to represent the Navy probably will be selected in a day or so.

Nothing has been heard yet from any of the Mainland organizations, but it is hoped that some of the Vancouver and New Westminster teams will come in. It is believed that the curious arrangement in the past that the final game in the league must be played in Nanaimo, has acted injuriously to the best interests of the league, as some of the Mainland teams do not see the reason for such a rule. Nor, for the matter of fact, does any other club outside of the Coal City. There is no reason whatever why such an arrangement should be carried on for the future. The meeting of the league is likely to be a long one, as many important matters have to be discussed.

Dates for the senior (Victoria) league have been partially arranged, the first round of games being fixed as follows:

Oct. 8.—Navy vs. Garrison; Canteen.

Oct. 8.—Victoria vs. Garrison; Oak Bay

Oct. 15.—Garrison vs. Victoria West; Garrison.

Oct. 15.—Victoria vs. Navy; Oak Bay.

In the local league there will be two games played each Saturday, so as to finish the schedule by January 1, after which the provincial league games will commence.

Entries for the junior league are coming in well, there being already five teams entered. For the intermediate league there are only two entries so far, which is not sufficient, three being the minimum for the championship series. Victoria West and the Capitals are the two teams entered.

Columbias vs. Victorias.

A joint meeting of the Victoria and Columbia Football Clubs will be held on Wednesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to arrange for the amalgamation of the two organizations.

Daymen vs. Petty Officers.

Ot the Canteen grounds, Esquimalt, on Saturday, an interesting game was played between the Daymen and Petty Officers of H. M. warships. It was agreed that the winning team should pay for 20 gallons of beer, and that no player should leave until it was all put in the places it was brewed for. The game was fast and furious, resulting in a victory for the Daymen by 4 goals to 1.

The teams were as follows:

Daymen—A. Hinsk (goal), F. Archer, J. Seymour, J. Davidson, N. Head, E. Back, W. Adkin, D. McCartney, A. Fanstone, E. Whetmere, J. Hickinbottom.

Petty Officers—F. Cox (goal), J. Baker, R. Riches, W. Marchall, R. Barreau, G. Pitchford, —. Hughes, J. Barwick, J. Ridon and two others.

The game started in grand form, but before long things got a little mixed, and it would have been a little difficult to have distinguished exactly what game was being played. Then E. Whitmore, carpenter of H. M. S. Grafton, managed to score a goal—more by good luck than good management. This made the Petty Officers pretty mad, but although they struggled hard, Fanstone managed to put in another goal against them. Then play got wild, the players jumping and rolling over each other in most bewildering style, but no more goals were scored until half time was called. Both teams adjourned to the canteen for a few minutes to moisten their throats.

Shortly after the second half began, Mickly Marchall, first-class petty officer, made a kick at the ball and kicked E. Back's foot instead, and as the latter had no boots on, he is understood to have lost a section of his big toe. But Back did not retire to the ambulance; on the contrary, he rushed up after the ball, knocked Blacksmith F. Archer over and Archer in falling knocked the ball through his own goal. Gunnery Inspector Ball, who was referee, proclaimed this a goal. There were loud cheers from the spectators, and the Daymen got wild and livened up a bit. Mr. Barwick, gunnery inspector, got a kick in the face, which removed a portion of his cheek, but he continued playing manfully. The next goal was scored by Mr. Hickinbottom, ship's cooper, who played a splendid game, and ten minutes later he scored another for the Daymen. This finished the game, and both teams retired to the canteen to bind up their wounds and enjoy their hard-earned beer.

Members of the teams have informed the Colonist that they will be willing at any time to play a fancy dress football match in aid of any deserving charity.

THE TURF.

The Cambridgshire Sweep.

Considerable interest is taken by local sports in Mr. Salmon's sweep on the Cambridgshire. There will be 107 prizes altogether, as that number of horses have entered. For this event there usually is a large field, and there are likely to be from 25 to 35 starters this year. Judging from Old Country sporting papers, the race is fairly open.

PERSONALS.

At the Dominion—Mr. and Mrs. Grant Watts, Mrs. Stine, Vancouver; Adam Grenther, Berkeley; C. M. Cae, Seattle; Dr. J. S. Martin and wife, Indiana; Capt. A. B. Forsythe, Vancouver; J. E. McCarthy, Los Angeles; A. W. Detviller, San Francisco; Mrs. C. A. Dane, Mrs. Chas. Rodgers, Seattle; W. H. Dorsey, San Francisco; John J. Judson and wife, Salt Lake City; Mrs. T. C. Morgan, Ladysmith; Ezra Dearson, Medicine Hat; John McAdam, Vancouver; W. A. Davis, Princeton; W. T. Crandell, Winnipeg; Eva Ross, Blenheim, Ont.; J. Wallace, Mrs. and the Misses Wallace, Ottawa; S. N. Berry, North Bay; J. A. Fitzsimmons, Vancouver; David Douglas, New Westminster; F. Bowles, England; Geo. Shearer, Toronto; John Murphy, Vancouver; E. Woodworth, Vancouver; W. Thomson and H. F. Hulten, Saanich.

Yesterday's arrivals at the various city hotels were as follows:

At the Vernon—F. Thayer, J. G. M. McDiarmid, Toronto; Thomas Kiddie, Ladysmith; J. W. West, Jesse H. Taylor, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Birdsall, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Vancouver; A. T. Stephenson, Nanaimo; Rev. George H. Ridley, Kitamaat; Herbert Hewke, T. R. Lyne, Vancouver; F. N. Novie, Cowichan station; Jas. McGregor, Nelson.

At the Hotel Driard—R. H. Rennie, San Francisco; Caroline McQuistan, Pasadena; C. T. Hall, Enderby; C. M. Mahon and wife, San Francisco; Grenville Clark, New York; Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, Seattle; C. S. Hancock, L. G. Hard, Dubuque; J. W. Klemme, Elma, Iowa; M. Burrell and wife, Grand Forks; C. M. Jackson, Stockton, Cal.; S. J. Perry and wife, Vancouver; Edmund Boyd, Toronto; G. T. Carrell, Vancouver; James Laidlaw, Portland; P. H. McMillan, A. H. Lehman, Wm. Shultz, Roche Harbor; Miss Margaret White, Portland; R. S. Wauler, Esquimalt.

At the Victoria Hotel—W. D. Lorenson, J. W. Thomson, Ballard, Wash.; S. M. Sawyer, London, Eng.; C. F. Edwards, Omaha; T. W. Lines, Edmonton; P. Samson, Winnipeg; H. W. Wilcox, Winnipeg; W. J. Pink and Mrs. Pink, Newbury, Berks; C. Heatham, Vancouver.

At the New England—J. Walcot, Duncans; H. F. Bowyer, Thetis Island; Miss E. Maitland-Dougall, Miss Mackenzie, Cowichan; J. L. Henley and H. H. Middleton.

At the Balmoral—J. W. Martindale, Miss Martindale and Miss A. Martindale, South Saanich; C. T. Gibbons, Cowichan station; E. R. White, South Saanich; Mrs. Bendiell, Duncans; Charles Harris, Vancouver; H. M. May and Mrs. May, Strathclair, Man.; Mrs. Phillips-Wolley, Pier Island; Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Baker, Ganges Harbor; P. C. Percival, North Pender; Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Saturna Island.

THE REAL GEISHA.

As the Pagan society of Japan is organized, the geishas are, according to the "Smart Set," simply indispensable, and they are not ignorant of their advantages. For one thing, they serve as social substitutes for those wives, sisters, and daughters who are not allowed to be present at a dinner party in a Japanese nobleman's home, much less in a tea-house. But, as a matter of fact, many of the more refined men lose their youthful enthusiasm over the feminine fascinations of the geisha, and tire of her falsetto voice and her dance, which as Mr. Finck truly remarks, is rather pantomimic than saltatorial. These same refined men, however, know that the geisha, quite apart from her more sensuous merits, has a peculiar value from her superb tact in entertaining a guest by talk and chaff destined to further the game that the host, her "protector," is trying to play. At such functions where drab care is banished, she does not dance the serious "No," but the comic "Kiogen."

Again, the geishas are naive adepts in intrigue. They are also avaricious and ambitious. And, being brighter and more accomplished than the average run of Japanese women, they manage to hold their own in repartee with any masculine wag. In the pursuit of their numerous duties they often overhear business and political secrets, and these they are not above selling to the highest bidder, though it might be added they are generally true to their friends. When a pair of geishas leave the house wherein they are inmates, on a professional errand, a servant is sent with them to take care of their outer wraps, and, more especially, to watch their conduct; for no small portion of the money paid them—the monthly allowance—goes to their employer, and it is the latter's policy to see that each geisha remains faithful to her benefactor.

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Cowichan Fall Fair

(Continued From Sunday's Edition.)

The following prize list of the exhibition held at Duncans last Friday and Saturday was crowded out of Sunday's issue:

HORSES.—Division I.

Best Draught Brood Mare, foal at foot—W. A. Richards 1st.

Best Light Brood Mare, foal at foot—A. Nelson 1st, Jas. Evans 2nd.

Best Colt or Filly sired by "Just in Time"—A. Nelson 1st, F. H. Maitland-Dougall 2nd.

Best Saddle Horse—W. Kingston 1st, A. Keakey 2nd.

Best Pony (under 14·2)—Mrs. A. Green 1st.

Best three-year-old Colt or Filly—M. Edgson & Son 1st.

Best two-year-old Colt or Filly—W. Fard 1st.

Best one-year-old Colt or Filly—D. Evans & Son 1st, M. Edgson & Son 2nd.

Best Buggy Horse—W. Kingston 1st, F. Kingston 2nd.

Best General Purpose Horse, to be shown in single harness—W. P. Jaynes 1st, W. Kingston 2nd.

Best Draft Horse—J. Lamont 1st, D. Evans & Son 2nd.

Best Single Turnout, harness and trap to count one-half—J. Paterson 1st, C. Grassie 2nd.

Best Double Turnout—G. T. Corfield 1st, Mrs. Hogan 2nd.

Best Farmer's Team, harness and wagon to count one-quarter—G. T. Corfield 1st, D. Evans & Son 2nd.

Best Hurdle Jumper—C. Bazett 1st, M. Elliot 2nd.

CATTLE—Division II.

Best Shorthorn Bull, over one year—D. Evans & Son 1st, A. McKinnon 2nd.

Best Jersey Bull, over one year—F. H. Faitland-Dougall 1st, G. T. Corfield 2nd.

Best Holstein Bull, over one year—G. T. Corfield 1st, G. T. Corfield 2nd.

Best Bull, any other breed—D. Evans & Sons 1st.

Best Shorthorn Cow—D. Evans & Sons 1st.

Best Jersey Cow—A. W. Parry 1st, W. P. Jaynes 2nd.

Best Holstein Cow—G. T. Corfield 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best Grade Milch Cow—A. R. Wilson 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

Best Milch Cow Sweepstakes—G. T. Corfield 1st, A. N. Parry 2nd.

Best two-year-old Heifer, any pure breed—G. T. Corfield 1st, W. P. Jaynes 2nd.

Best Yearling Heifer, any pure breed—G. T. Corfield 1st, G. T. Corfield 2nd.

Best two-year-old Heifer, grade—W. C. Duncan 1st.

Best Yearling Heifer, grade—W. C. Duncan 1st.

SHEEP—Division III.

Best Southdown Ram—D. Evans 1st, D. Evans 2nd.

Best Shropshire Ram—H. Bonsell 1st, H. Bonsell 2nd.

Best Pedigreed Ram in the show—H. Bonsell 1st, H. Bonsell 2nd.

Best two Fat Sheep—D. Evans & Sons, 1st, H. Bonsell 2nd.

Best two Ewes, grade (large)—H. Bonsell 1st.

Best two Ewes, grade (small)—D. Evans & Sons 1st, D. Evans & Sons 2nd.

Best three Lambs, half breed or grade—H. Bonsell 1st, A. S. Drummond 2nd.

Special prizes offered by the Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association:—

Best pen of two Southdown Lambs, bred from V. I. F. A. Rams—D. Evans & Sons 1st and 2nd.

Best pen of two Shropshire Lambs, bred from V. I. F. A. Rams—H. Bonsell 1st, A. S. Drummond 2nd.

Best pure bred Southdown Ewe—D. Evans & Sons 1st, H. Bonsell 2nd.

Best pure bred Shropshire Ewe—A. S. Drummond 1st.

The Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association Silver Cups. Prizes for open competition:—

For the best Shropshire Ram, any age, silver cup, value $20—H. Bonsell 1st.

PIGS—Division IV.

Best pure bred Berkshire Boar—G. H. Hadwen 1st.

Best pure bred Yorkshire Boar—G. T. Corfield 1st.

Best pure bred Chester White Boar—Mutter Bros. 1st, Mutter Bros. 2nd.

Best pure bred Tamworth Boar—W. Ford 1st.

Best pure bred Boar in the show—W. Ford 1st.

Best pure bred Sow—G. T. Corfield 1st, D. B. LeNeven 2nd.

Best pure bred Chester White Sow—Mutter Bros. 1st.

Best Grade Sow—W. C. Duncan 1st.

POULTRY—Division V.

Asiatics.

Brahma, any color, Cock and Hen—John Nicholson 1st and 2nd.

Cochin, any color, Cock and Hen—John Nicholson 1st and 2nd.

Langshan, any color, Cock and Hen—John Nicholson 1st and 2nd.

American.

Plymouth Rock, barred, Cock and Hen—G. T. Corfield 1st, J. Flett 2nd.

Plymouth Rock, white Hen—John Nicholson 1st.

Mediterranean.

Minorca, any color, Cock and Hen—John Nicholson 1st and 2nd.

Black Spanish Hen—Mrs. McKinnon 1st, A. S. Drummond 2nd.

Leghorn, white or buff, Cock—J. Haycroft 1st, J. Flett 2nd.

Leghorn, white or buff, Hen—J. Flett 1st, T. Haycroft 2nd.

Leghorn, brown Hen—G. T. Corfield 1st and 2nd.

English.

Orpingtons, buff or black, Cock—Mrs. McKinnon 1st, G. H. Hadwin 2nd.

Orpingtons, buff or black, Hen—G. H. Hadwin 1st and 2nd.

Miscellaneous.

Hamburgs, any color, Cock—John Nicholson 1st.

Hamburgs, any color, Hen—John Nicholson 1st and 2nd.

Polish, any color, Cock—John Nicholson 1st.

Bantams, Game Cock—A. S. Drummond 1st.

Bantams, Game Hen—A. S. Drummond 1st.

In each of these classes the prizes were as follows: Cock, first prize 50 cents; second prize 25 cents. Hen, first prize 50 cents; second prize 25 cents.

Best pair Turkeys—G. T. Corfield 1st.

Best pair Geese—G. T. Corfield 1st.

Best pair Ducks, white varieties—S. M. Dightom 1st.

Best pair Ducks, colored varieties—Mrs. McKinnon 1st.

Best trio of Cockerels—John Nicholson 1st.

Best trio of Pullets—John Nicholson 1st.

Dressed Poultry.

Best pair of Fowls—Mrs. Clouthier 1st.

Best pair of Broilers—G. H. Hadwin 1st.

Best dozen Eggs—A. S. Drummond 1st.

FIELD PRODUCE.—Division VI.

Best bushel of Spring Wheat—D. Evans & Sons 1st, P. Flett 2nd.

Best bushel of Barley—P. Flett 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

Best bushel Oats—W. C. Duncan 1st, W. H. Elkington 2nd.

Best bushel Field Peas—D. Evans & Sons 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

Best bushel Vetches—A. J. Bell, special.

Best six ears of Field Corn or Maize—W. C. Duncan 1st, G. H. Hadwin 2nd.

Best six stalks of Ensilage Corn—G. H. Hadwin 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.
Division VII.

Best six Swedish Turnips—Mutter Bros. 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

Best six Turnips, any other kind—Mutter Bros. 1st, P. Murcheson 2nd.

Best six Mangolds, long—G. T. Corfield 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

Best six Mangolds, Globe or Yellow Tankard—J. Alexander 1st, C. T. Gibbons 2nd.

Best six Carrots, White or Yellow—W. H Elkington 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best six Carrots, Long White—A. R. Wilson 1st, C. F. Speck 2nd.

Best six Carrots, Long Red—A. R. Wilson 1st.

Best six Early Rose Potatoes—J. Flett 1st, J. Alexander 2nd.

Best six any other kind Early Potatoes—J. Alexander 1st, A. J. Bell 2nd.

Best six Carman Potatoes—J. Alexander 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best six Dakotah Red Potatoes—J. Flett 1st.

Best six Burbank Seedling Potatoes—W. Forest 1st, A. Dirom 2nd.

Best six any other kind Late Potatoes—A. Dirom 1st, J. Alexander 2nd.

Best bushel of Potatoes—J. Macpherson 1st, A. Dirom 2nd.

Best six Kohl Rabi—C. T. Gibbons 1st.

Best six Onions, Red—J. Alexander 1st, H. Donald 2nd.

Best six Onions, Yellow—Frank Kingston 1st, J. Alexander 2nd.

Best six Onions, White—J. Alexander 2nd.

Best quart Eschalots—Mrs. A. Robinson 1st, A. Dirom 2nd.

Best two Red Cabbages—W. Forest 1st.

Best two Drumhead Cabbages—W. Forest 1st.

Best two Savoy Cabbages—W. Forest 1st.

Best two Cabbages, any other kind—W. Murton 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best two Cauliflowers—W. Forest 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best six Table Carrots—F. H. Maitland Dougall 1st, A. Dirom 2nd.

Best six Parsnips—A. R. Wilson 1st, J. Alexander 2nd.

Best six Table Beets, long—J. MacPherson 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best six Table Beets, Turnip—A. R. Wilson 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

Best six Salsify—W. Bartlett 2nd.

Best two bunches Celery—A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best six ears Sweet Corn—W. H. Elkington 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best six Leeks—Mrs. J. Maitland Dougall 1st.

Best two Cucumbers—F. H. Maitland Dougall 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best two Vegetable Marrow—W. Murton 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best two Squash—F. H. Maitland Dougall 1st.

Best two Hubbard Squash—A. R. Wilson 1st, R. R. Jeffries 2nd.

Best six Tomatoes—A. R. Wilson 1st, Mrs. Olson 2nd.

Best collection of Garden Vegetables—A. R. Wilson 1st, W. Murton 2nd.

FRUIT—Division VIII.

Best collection of Fruit—G. H. Hadwin 1st.

Best Winter Apples, 5 kinds, 5 of each varieties named—T. A. Wood 1st, Mrs. Prevost 2nd.

Best Autumn Apples, 5 kinds, 5 of each varieties named—G. H. Hadwin 1st, G. T. Corfield 2nd.

Best Commercial Apples, 5 plates—G. H. Hadwin 1st, G. T. Corfield 2nd.

Best packed Box of Apples—G. H. Hadwin 1st, Mrs. Prevost 2nd.

Best Apples, 5 any other variety, summer—G. H. Hadwin 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Alexander—R. McLean 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Wealthy—S. M. Dighton 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Gloria Mundi—R. McLean 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Gravenstein—D. Evans & Sons 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Blenheim Orange—R. H Whidden 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Ribston Pippin—E. H Forest 1st.

Best Apples, 5 any other variety, autumn—J. Lamont, E. H. Forest, J. Weismiller and W. Bartlett 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Baldwins—G. T. Corfield 2nd.

Best Apples, 5 Northern Spy—Mrs. Prevost 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Golden Russet—E. H. Forest 1st.

Best Apples, 5 R. I. Greening—R. McLean 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Ben Davis—Mrs. E. Holmes 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Canada Reinette—J. Wiseman 1st.

Best Apples, 5 Kings—G. H. Hadwin 1st.

Best Apples, 5 any other variety, winter—R. McLean 1st.

Best plate of Apples grown from trees obtained from Layritz's Nursery—J. Weismiller 1st.

Best 12 Crab Apples—J. Paterson 1st.

Best 5 plates of Pears, 5 kinds—J. Bazett 1st.

Best 5 Bartlett Pears—Mrs. Prevost 1st.

Best 5 Flemish Beauty—W. C. Duncan 1st.

Best 5 Louise Bonne de Jersey—A. R. Wilson 1st.

Best 5 Pears, any other variety—A. Wilson 1st.

Best 12 Plums, Pond's Seedling—E. A. Forest 1st.

Best 12 Plums, Yellow Egg—R. R. Jeffrey 1st.

Best plate of Prunes—J. Wiseman 1st, H. E. Donald 2nd.

Best 5 Peaches—T. J. Dawley 1st, A. Nelson 2nd.

Best 5 Quinces—R. J. Roberts 1st, Mrs. Prevost 2nd.

Best 2 Watermelons—A. R. Wilson 1st.

Best 2 Citron Melons—A. R. Wilson 1st, W. Ford 2nd.

Best bunch of Grapes—R. McLean 1st, A. R. Wilson 2nd.

Best 1 quart Blackberries—S. M. Dighton 1st, R. R. Jeffrey 2nd.

DAIRY—Division IX.

Best 5 lbs. Printed Butter—Mrs. Newhouse 1st, Mrs. Bartlett 2nd.

Best 1 lb. Fresh Butter, put up for table use—Mrs. Newhouse 1st, Mrs. Paterson 2nd.

Best exhibit of Honey—Mrs. H. Smith 1st, W. C. Duncan 2nd.

LADIES' WORK.

Division X.—Entered Free.

Note.—The exhibits having been made by the exhibitors within the year. Marks of ownership disqualifies the exhibit.

Best piece of Silk Embroidery—Mrs. Dickie 1st.

Best Child's Frock—Mrs. Whittome 1st.

Best hand-made Lace—Mrs. Dickie 1st, Mrs. T. S. Castley 2nd.

Best Man's Flannel or Flannelette Shirt, machine made—Mrs. J. Whittome 1st, Mrs. Clouthier 2nd.

Best Plain Needlework—Miss Norcross 1st, Mrs. Leather 2nd.

Best Knitted Stockings, fancy—Mrs. Leather 1st.

Best Knitted Stockings, plain—Mrs. Olson 1st, Miss Hadwin 2nd.

Best Knitted Socks, men's—Miss Wilson 1st, Mrs. Olson 2nd.

Best six Buttonholes—Miss Kingston 1st, Miss Norcross 2nd.

Best Crochet Work, cotton lace, not less than one yard—Miss Kingston 1st, Mrs. T. S. Castley 2nd.

Best Drawn Work—Miss Kingston 1st.

Best Loaf of Bread, home-made in the district, plain bread, 2 lbs.—Mrs. Durom 1st, Mrs. Clark 2nd.

Best bottle home-made Wine—Mrs. McKinnon 1st, Mrs. D. Evans 2nd.

Best pot of Jelly, one pint—Mrs. Le Neven 1st, Mrs. Prevost 2nd.

Best pot of Currant Jam, 1 pint—Mrs. McKinnon 1st, Mrs. Drummond 2nd.

Best pot of Plum Jam, 1 pint—Mrs. E. H. Forest 1st, Miss Robertson 2nd.

Best pot of Strawberry Jam, 1 pint—Miss Robertson 1st, Mrs. Newhouse 2nd.

Best pot of Raspberry Jam, 1 pint—Mrs. Woods 1st, Mrs. E. H. Forest 2nd.

Best pot of any other kind of Jam, 1 pint—Mrs. Newhouse 1st, Miss Wilson 2nd.

Best bottle Cherries, 1 quart—Mrs. Bonsall 1st, Mrs. Newhouse 2nd.

Best bottle Pears, 1 quart—Mrs. H. Smith 1st, Mrs. Norcross 2nd.

Best bottle Plums, 1 quart—Mrs. Paterson 1st, Mrs. Whittome 2nd.

Best bottle any other Fruit, 1 quart—Mrs. Newhouse 1st, Mrs. Le Neven 2nd.

Best battle Raspberries, 1 quart—Mrs. Bonsell 1st, Miss M. Wilson 2nd.

HORSES GRAZING UNDER WATER.

Find Their Food at the Bottom of Australian Pools.

While on a cattle station in Western Australia, Henry Taunton had an opportunity of seeing a remarkable instance of the way in which animals can adapt themselves to their surroundings.

"On the upper reaches of the river there was a large pool just fordable at most times, but in a dry season very low," he says. "Among the horses making their run in the vicinity of this pool, an old mare and a number of foals and yearlings used to come down every day in the long, dry summer, when the herbage was scant and scorched into dryness. They waded into the pool until the water nearly reached their heads, and stood there for hours, diving to the bottom for a mouthful of succulent weeds, which they chewed at leisure with their dripping heads raised above the water.

The first time I witnessed this strange sight was during a dry season, when I was riding with the overseer in search of some strayed stock. As we approached the pool my companion bade me keep quiet if I desired to see something well worth looking at. As we rode quietly up to the pool I saw a group of horses standing in the water and disappearing from time to time as they ducked their heads below the surface. My wonder was soon at an end, when I saw one of their heads suddenly come out with a mouthful of dripping weeds. No sooner was this mouthful disposed of than the head disappeared in search of another.

"The overseer told me that during a long drought some five or six years previous, when hardly a vestige of feed was left on the run, and bush fires had laid bare the sand plains, the old mare had discovered that there was plenty of luscious food at the bottom of the pools, which could be procured by diving for it; and, having once put her discovery into practice, she continued to do out of preference what she had been driven to do by necessity.

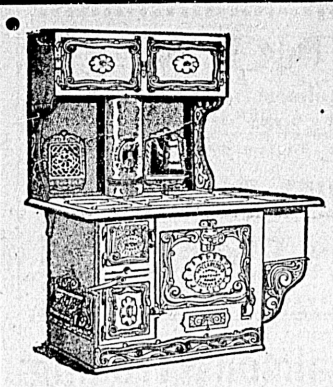
"The several generations of foals which she had reared had all followed her example, although none of the full grown horses had joined the amphibious group. Here, then, seemed to be a new variety of horse in evolution, which, if left undisturbed, might breed and separate from the run, perhaps to survive through droughts severe enough to exterminate all others."

BUSY-BEE OR BUSY-BODY.

The fussy housewife who finds numerous odds and ends about the housekeeping duties all day long has been likened to the busy bee, hurrying all day over trifles. But true busy bees among women are always ready with a satisfactory account of their doings. They lose no time, are ever employed in something useful, and earn their nickname from steady industry and not from mere outward display of business and bustle; they are always employed some way or another in gathering honey.

They are not necessarily bread-winners. If they have their purses wellfined they do not in consequence fritter away their lives in accomplishing a series of nothings, but set themselves a regular routine of employment—tending, training, teaching, and clothing their children, nursing the sick, administering comfort to the poor, or studying science, art or politics. These are the people who don't waste time.

The fussy housewife—she who claims the title of busy bee herself—ought to be called a busy-body. She is apparently always busy, always on the go, is seen everywhere, knows everybody in her circle, and usually feels genuinely fagged by her daily exertions, but if required to retail her day's work, she will tell you that her whole morning and a great part of the afternoon are occupied with "odds and ends," and the remainder of the day with visiting, various festivities, and sight-seeing.



Kootenay Steel Range

Burns Coal, Coke or Wood

Two sets of grates are supplied with every Kootenay Range—one for coal and the other for coke or wood—and the flues are wide and deep, with no square corners, so that the ashes and soot produced by soft fuels cannot clog up the smoke and draft passages.

This feature of the Kootenay Range is a decided success.

The grates are so easily changed that a boy can perform the operation.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

CLARKE & PEARSON, Sole Agents.

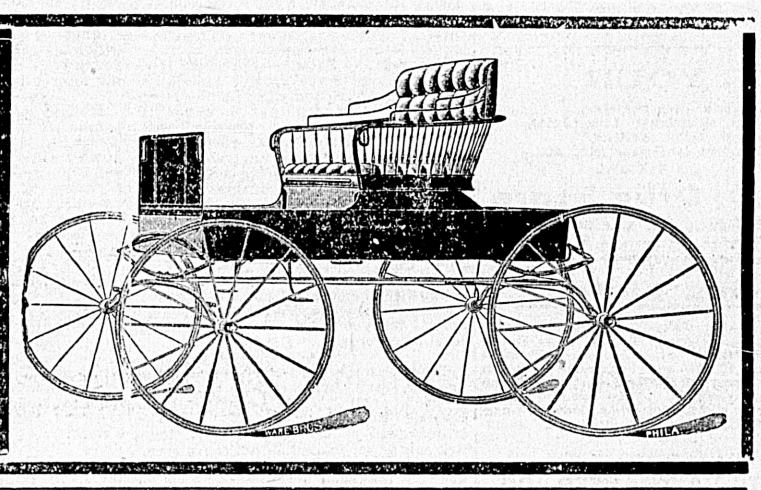
BUGGIES.

We have just received two carloads of the celebrated Brantford Carriage Co.'s Rubber Tired Buggies, Driving Wagons and Phaetons.

We also have on hand a fine assortment of the same make of Arlingtons, Road Carts and Express Wagons.

Call and Examine Them or Send for Prices.

E.G. PRIOR & CO.
LIMITED.
VICTORIA



USE WHITE SWAN SOAP.

WE SELL 21 KINDS OF

Breakfast Foods

See Our Window

MOWAT'S GROCERY, - 77 Yates Street

Free Silverware With Every One.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Sept. 26.—Both strength and breadth were manifest in the dealings in stocks today, and the market as a whole represented clearly a revival from the dropping tendency of the latter part of last week. The strength and activity were not so much congested in special stocks as recently, and the market had a certain appearance of quiet for the greater part of the day. This was accounted for by the fact that the opening prices represented a large part of the gains, and prices of the prominent stocks were practically motionless for a long time after the opening. Less prominent stocks were sought out meanwhile to bring them up to a level proportionate with the leaders. There was no alarming news concerning the crops and prices in the commodity markets moved downwards; this was a reassuring influence on the whole list. Every day which passes without damage adds materially to the feeling of security over the crows owing to the near approach of the periods of maturity of the corn crop. The leader of the market in point of activity was United States Steel preferred and its strength was of sympathetic advantage to the general list. The professed motive for the buying was a conviction that the full dividend on the preferred stock for the current quarter issued to be disbursed. No authority could be cited for this assumption. The independent Steel stocks were strong in sympathy.

There was still an important influence on sentiment by the assertions of a large accumulation of Atchison in the interests of Union Pacific, the indications of progress making in the working out of the problem of ultimate control and harmonization of the transcontinental railroad situation was accepted as important and made that whole group conspicuous in the market. The profit taking made some impression on prices in the last half hour when a number of low priced railroad stocks were pushed upward to cover the selling. Bonds were firm. Total sales at par value amounted to $4,025,000.

New York, Sept. 26.—Amal Copper 58; Amn Loco com 26½; pfd 96; Amn Sugar 132¼; Amn Smelting 67¼; Amn Car Fdy 23¾; Anaconda 93¾; A T & S F 83½; pfd 100⅞; B & O 87¼; B R T 54⅝; C & A cmo 40½; C P R 128⅛; Can Sou 68⅞; C H & O 42¾; C & N W 188; C M & St P 158⅛; Colo Sou 20; pfd 51⅝; Cons Gas N Y 204¼; C F & I 35; Corn prods 14¼; Det United Ry 69¼; D L & W 81; D & H 167¼; D & R G com 28⅞; pfd 82¼; Duluth S & S 8; pfd 13 1-4; Gen Elec 171½; Jersey Cent 180; Ills Cent 138⅝; Iowa Cent com 24⅝; pfd 46; K & T com 24; pfd 48¾; L & N 124½; Man Elev 155; Mo Pac 97⅞; M St P & St M 75⅛; pfd 132; Met St Ry 119¼; N Y C & H 127½; Erie R R 31⅛; 1st pfd 67¼; 2nd pfd 46½; N Y O & W 35½; Nor & West com ... Pac Mail 34⅞; Penn Ry 131¾; Pressed Steel com 33¼; Peo Gas 102⅛; Phila & Reading 66⅝; Pullman 217⅞; Rock Island Certs 28⅛; Sou Ry com 32⅜; pfd 92½; Sou Pac 56⅛; T C & I 47⅝; Tex Pac 31⅞; Twin City 97½; U S Leather 9⅞; pfd 87½; U S S 17½; U S Steel pfd 68 3-5; U S Rubber com 20¼; pfd 75; Union Pacific 100⅝; Wabash 21½; pfd 41⅞; W U Tel 90 1-4; Wisconsin Cent com 20¼; pfd 45⅞; C P R in London 130⅞; MacKay commercial 25¾ to ⅞; pfd 69¾.

London, Sept. 26.—Lead £11 17s. 6d. New York lead $4.30.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Sept. 26—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer has fallen over northern British Columbia and the weather conditions are becoming more unsettled on the Coast. Showers have occurred in Kootenay and rain is now falling at Portland. Fair cool weather still continues from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	49	59
New Westminster	48	54
Kamloops	46	70
Barkerville	42	66
Fort Simpson	48	..
Calgary, Alta.	44	66
Winnipeg, Man.	32	68
Portland, Ore.	56	58
San Francisco, Cal.	56	64

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Tuesday:

Victoria and vicinity: Winds chiefly westerly and southerly; mostly cloudy, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland: Light winds; cloudy, with showers; not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	49	Mean	54
Noon	55	Highest	61
5 p.m.	56	Lowest	48

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... Calm.
Noon .... 8 miles southeast.
5 p.m. .... 8 miles south.

Average state of weather—Clear.
Sunshine—8 hours 36 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.932
Corrected 29.953

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 29.88

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 26.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	50	Mean	53
Noon	58	Highest	59
5 p.m.	58	Lowest	46

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... Calm.
Noon .... 16 miles southwest.
5 p.m. .... 20 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Clear.
Sunshine—6 hours 54 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 29.942
Corrected 29.962

NEW WESTMINSTER.
Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.02

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY AIDS NATURE.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all Druggists.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Princess Victoria from Seattle: E. W. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, A. V. Forsyth, A. F. Bell-Martin, Mrs. Bell-Martin, Miss Stein, Mrs. Steft, J. Savannah, Mrs. Savannah, Miss Quiston, T. A. Hall, F. C. Fuggle, C. Freedman, Mrs. Freedman, Mrs. Farrington, C. McMahon, Mrs. McMahon, A. D. Dennison, E. C. Hegler, F. G. Raymond, Mrs. Raymond, R. C. Branch, L. Hope, Mrs. Branch, J. D. Hills, Mrs. W. Henry Kenny, W. Newfield, Mrs. Newfield, J. Love, W. J. Burnes, D. Steft, Miss Ashley, F. Rogers, C. Wurtele, J. S. Loughnan, S. A. Sutherland, G. W. Boyer, W. Williamson, Mrs. Lavoie, A. Lavoie, F. O. Borston, Mrs. Williamson, G. E. Brown, P. Austin, J. Hendry, Miss Wolfe, R. H. Rennie, G. H. Philips, H. Horsman, A. Leiber, C. M. Cookson, K. J. Burns, K. P. Wollaston, Miss B. Rich, N. Rice, C. N Coe, J. F. Lorenson, G. Saville, A. S. Johnston, J. Watt, J. H. Flack, J. W. Thomson, D. Glenn, M. Whitfield, Mrs. Whitfield, Mrs. Campbell, G. Cummings, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Watts, J. McBride, Miss Bayley, Mrs. Davis, T. P. Odbergs, G. Downie, G. Watts, A. Gunther, E. Calmer, W. M. Alton, Tom White, A. L. Stone, C. Stick, E. Yerxa.

Take the V. & S. R. and steamer Iroquois for Nanaimo. A delightful trip among the Islands.

BACK FROM ST. LOUIS.

W. H. Hardaker Makes Interesting Trip to the Great World's Fair.

W. H. Hardaker and Mrs. Hardaker have just returned from an interesting visit to the great fair at St. Louis. To a Colonist reporter who saw him yesterday evening, Mr. Hardaker said they had a very interesting trip and were much impressed with the sights at St. Louis, which fair, they say, is indeed a great one.

Leaving here on Sunday evening, the 4th instant, Mr. Hardaker proceeded via the Great Northern to Spokane, thence via the Oregon Short Line to Salt Lake City, where a stop of two days was made. Visits were made to all the points of interest, including the Mormon temple and Salt Lake, and a ride taken round the city on an observation car. Proceeding to Denver, a stop of one day was made at the latter city, where the observation car was again requisitioned.

Thence they proceeded to St. Louis. Mr. Hardaker said the fair may be described as truly a great one, and one worthy of a visit.

Asked if British Columbia was to the fore in the exhibits, he said the sole exhibit from this province which he noticed was that of mining. This was a good one and attracting much attention and doing the province much good as an advertisement. Canada made a splendid showing at the fair, the exhibit of agricultural produce being especially fine. Crowds were constantly surrounding the Canadian exhibit, and the Dominion is getting a fine advertisement.

From St. Louis Mr. Hardaker came directly home. He brings the very interesting and important news that the corn crops in the Western states are a complete failure, notwithstanding what the stock exchange manipulators may say to the contrary. In Dakota and all the states through which he passed he saw terrible evidence of the ruin which has overtaken the corn crops. He says some of the fields are only fit to turn the hogs into.

PURCHASING PRICES.

Corrected Daily by Messrs. Sylvester & Co.

Local dealers are offering to producers for round lots delivered on dock, the following prices:

Hay (B. C.), per ton	$13.00
Hay (Island), per ton	$14.00
Straw, per ton	$10.00
Oats, per ton, according to grade	$24 to $25
Barley, per ton	$25.00
Potatoes (new), per ton	$16.00
Potatoes (Island), per ton	$19.00
Wheat, per ton	$31.50 to $32
Onions, per 100 lbs.	$1.75

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Druggists.

Any kind of a job except a political one can be secured through "the pull" of a want ad.

Salmon's Grand Cambridgeshire Sweep

Drawn for under the supervision of the Sporting Editors of the Daily Papers at

SALMON'S CIGAR STORE

VICTORIA, B. C.
—ON—
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1904.

Race to be run on Wednesday, October 26. A large number of starters expected.

Tickets $1.00 Each

CONDITIONS:

Moneys to be divided as follows:

First Horse	40 per cent.
Second Horse	20 per cent.
Third Horse	10 per cent.
Divided among starters (being non-winners)	10 per cent.
Divided among non-starters	20 per cent.

(Less 10 per cent. to defray expenses).
A GRAND TOTAL OF 107 PRIZES.

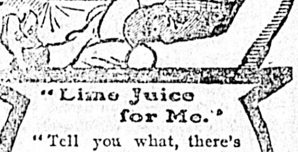
DYEING AND CLEANING

The best in the province. Ladies' Costumes, Capes and Jackets changed to suitable colors for present wear, or dyed black for mourning on the shortest notice.

Gentlemen's Evening and Business Suits dry cleaned and pressed equal to new.

Victoria Steam Dyeworks

116 Yates St., near Douglas,
Telephone 717. Victoria, B.C.



"Lime Juice for Me."

"Tell you what, there's nothing like Lime Juice when you're sizzling. A tall cold one of

Sovereign Lime Juice

with the ice tinkling against the glass, and a straw to make it last long, is the finest thirst-quencher I ever tasted. Just try it once, and see if you don't agree with me."

At all grocers and druggists
SIMSON BROS. CO. LTD.
HALIFAX, N.S.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Johnson and Wharf streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Occidental Hotel," to Valentine Hewlitt Wetmore.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1904.
GEO. I. DUNN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Wrought Iron Fence and Gates, Penitentiary Wall, New Westminster, B.C.

SEALED PROPOSALS superscribed "Proposal for Wrought Iron Fence and Gates" will be received by the undersigned up and including Friday, the 30th day of September, 1904, for the manufacture, erection and completion, according to the design exhibited, of a wrought iron fence and gate, on the concrete wall in front of the Warden's residence at the Penitentiary, New Westminster, B. C.

Drawings and Specifications, together with conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of Harry K. Seltzer, Esq., Resident Engineer, Westminster Bridge, New Westminster, B. C., on and after the 8th instant.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the undersigned in the sum of two hundred ($200) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish bonds for the due fulfilment of the work contracted for to the satisfaction of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. Upon the execution of the bond the cheque above-mentioned will be returned to the contractor.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 7th September, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked F. D. & B., S. W. Post, placed on the southwest bank of the river, about half a mile from the salt water, at the head of Moses Inlet (North Arm), Cassiar District, thence 160 chains North, 40 Chains East, 160 chains South, 40 chains West to point of commencement, containing in all 640 acres.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE.
B. C. Mess, Manager.
29th August, 1904.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore and rights thereto for fishing purposes in Sooke District: Commencing at a post marked "B. J. S. Easterly Line," and running southwesterly to the southwest boundary of Sooke District, a distance of one-half mile, more or less.

B. J. SHORT.
Dated this 31st day of August, 1904, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Barclay Sound, Alberni District: Commencing at the southwest post of Lot 16, San Mateo Bay, thence east 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north to the coast, following coast to place of commencement; containing 120 acres more or less

R. H. WOOD.
New Westminster, August 19, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer of the license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on Government street, and known as the Hotel Victoria, to Edward Cave.

E. E. LEASON.
Dated this 31st day of August, 1904.

FOR SALE BY TENDER

Bids will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st day of August, 1904, for the purchase of the Iron Works and Stove Factory of the Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd., either together or separately, as a going concern The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For all information apply to
... DAVIDSON,
No. 6 Chatham Street,
Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date the undersigned intends to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber lease for 21 years of the following described lands: Commencing at the nortwest post of Lot 8, on Useless Inlet, Barclay Sound, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the coast, thence following the coast to place of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.

Also that part of Seddall Island, Barclay Sound, north of a line running west from a post on the east end of said Island, marked B. S. C., to east post, except that portion divided by a continuation of the line between lots Nos. 7 and 8; comprising 500 acres more or less.

Also commencing at the Indian Reserve line at the coast, Uchuckleset Harbor, thence west to southwest corner post, thence north 40 chains, thence west to a lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east to the coast, and following coast to place of commencement; containing 240 acres more or less.

R. H. WOOD.
New Westminster, August 19, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of the Retail Liquor License now held by me on the premises known as the Albion Saloon, situated on corner of Waddington alley and Yates street, to J. G. Thomson, of this city.

JAMES McMANUS.

Tenders for Debentures.

TENDERS sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 10th day of October, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, issued under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-Law," amounting in all to $12,497.20, and maturing the 1st day of May, 1914. Of the aforesaid $12,497.20 of debentures, $7,368.60 are secured upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of Local Improvement, and $5,128.60 upon the credit of the whole Municipality.

The denomination of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is $500.00 and they bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria.

The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the new price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures for the period between the 1st of May last and the date of receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER.
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, Sept. 16th, 1904.

NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission $60 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE— Established 1894. Reliable help supplied; good servants always required. 54 Fort street.

THE RICHARDSON Employment Agency is removed to 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 1:30. J. Devereaux. my29

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRACTOR'S Office, 40 Kane street, furnishes all kinds of Japanese help for domestic and laborers in the sawmill, railroad, farming, and fishing cannery, etc.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—By October 1, three experienced general maids; plain cooking and light housework; good wages. 60 Rae street. s27

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply any evening to Mrs. Lampman, Belcher street. s27

WANTED—Superior house parlormaid and two housemaids. 60 Rae street. s27

WANTED—Waitress and nurse for hotel (country). 60 Rae street. s27

WANTED—At once, experienced skirt and waist hand; highest wages and permanent employment to competent hand. Apply to Mrs. Angus, care David Spencer, Victoria, B. C. s24

WANTED—Woman to cook for 15 men, near city wages $25. Address Box 582, P. O. s23

WANTED—Saleslady for newspaper and cigar stand; must be reliable and honest; good, steady position for right party. Apply Hotel Davies Cigar Store, between 9 and 1 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m.

WANTED—A young girl to pose for a picture. Apply Gonzales, St. Charles street, in the mornings. s21

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A man to open and handle agency in your section, for the sale of made-to-measure clothing. Liberal proposition. Experience unnecessary. Canada Tailoring Co., Toronto. s20

REQUIRED—A first-class outside insurance man. Apply, stating experience, references and salary expected, to "Alpha," Colonist office. s24

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph. s1

WANTED—MEN to learn barber trade in eight weeks and secure profitable positions. Special inducements this month. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System College, San Francisco, Cal. au28

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A housekeeper of many years' experience seeks a similar position; good cook, etc. 60 Rae street. s27

WANTED—Two ladies seek positions as mother's help, or nursery governess; no babies. 60 Rae street. s27

WANTED—By English lady, position as companion or housekeeper; is willing to make herself generally useful. Address "Companion," Colonist. s25

WANTED—Young lady (English) desires position as governess. Musical. "F.," Colonist. jy17

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By steady man, situation as groom and gardener, or any place of trust; experienced; excellent references. Apply "B. A. T.," Colonist office. s1

NEWSPAPERDOM—An experienced newspaper man is open to engagement—editor or reporter. Apply "Slug V," this office.

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—SS. Mist. For particulars apply to Malcolm & Purvis, Salt Spring Island, B. C. au17

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch in good order. Apply "Launch," Colonist office.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Small cabin, Shawnigan Lake, close to Strathcona Hotel. For particulars apply Drake, Jackson & Helmcken.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$750 buys a large lot on Fernwood road, opposite head of Johnson street; fine view. Apply to Heisterman & Co. s15

FOR SALE—100 acres at Prospect Lake, small portion improved. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy16

FOR SALE—Gorge Road, a number of desirable residential lots, close in, cheap, and terms if necessary. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je10

FOR SALE—$800, one-third of an acre James Bay, all cleared, rich black loam. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. j5

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED by itinerate fakers if you want your chimneys cleaned! Go to the only capable and reliable chimney cleaner in Victoria. Wm. Neal 82 Quadra street. 'Phone A381 m15

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO'S HOLLIS?—Why, the chimney sweep! From 50c.; no mess. 4 Broughton street. au26

BEACON HILL—Two large lots (one a corner), commanding a beautiful view of the Straits, for sale cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m11

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. 7j22

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—From $1.00 to $500.00, on any kind of approved security. Apply 43 Johnson street, P. O. Box 525. s16

TO RENT—STORES.

STORE FOR RENT—Fixtures for sale, on best locality of Yates street; store 75x19; good for any business. Apply "Business," Colonist. s11

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

MRS. E. GALE, NURSE, has removed to the corner of Menzies and Superior streets. Phone B977. s11

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE—Light housekeeping furniture for sale cheap; also 5-roomed cottage to rent. 17 Collinson street. s25

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS RE-TRIMMED, bringing their own material; panama hats cleaned and re-pressed. Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. au3

MANICURING.

UNIQUE MANICURING PARLORS—Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. Facial massage and scalp treatment; hairdressing and shampooing; children's haircutting. au31

SALOON.

ALBION—Yates street; choice liquors and cigars. Give Jack Thomson a call. s15

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board. Oriental Hotel, Yates street. s24

OFFICE OPENED.

DR. CORBETT has opened his new office at 93 Fort street. Hours: 10 to 3; 7:30 to 8:30. s8

WANTED—SECOND HAND.

WANTED—Second-hand cook stoves and furniture. J. W. Goss, 185 Douglas street. s7

LOST.

LOST—Elks charm (2 elks' teeth), bearing initials "B. P. O. E." Return to Savoy theatre and receive reward. s25

LOST—English setter pup, bitch; black and white; new collar on. Return to 41 Birdcage Walk. s27

LOST—From Fell's store, parcel containing boots. Finder please return to W. Monteith, 26 Store street. s27

LOST—One Crawford bicycle, somewhere in town, on September 24. Finder kindly report at Colonist office. s25

FOUND.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading 1c. per word each issue. In order to facilitate the return to their owners of articles picked up on the streets, The Colonist will insert in this column free of charge to the finder all notices of such matters, and in case of rewards being paid will guarantee payment of such amounts to those entitled to the money.

FOUND—On Wharf street, Monday afternoon, a boy's blue jersey. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement. s25

FOUND—At Beacon Hill Park, on Tuesday the 13th, pearl heart gold brooch. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad. s17

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A German lady wants a chance to learn English and to teach German as tuition. Address "E. H.," Colonist office. s25

MRS. E. RUSSELL, teacher of dancing, has re-opened "Alcazar Hall" as a dancing academy. Private lessons to suit pupils. For terms and particulars address 222 Cook street. s13

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal. jy5

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Several fresh calved cows. Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood. s27

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Ayrshire bull calf, five months old. Apply J. H. Lawson, 106 Simcoe street. s27

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rocks, a good pen, for sale. W. A. Jameson, 71 Fort street. s25

FOR SALE—Two Pekin drakes, from prize-winning stock. Mrs. E. J. Hunt, Rockland avenue. s25

FOR SALE—General purpose horse. 44 North Park street. s24

FOR SALE—Jersey cow (newly calved) for sale. Apply 83 Fort street. s24

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred shorthorn bull, nearly three years; also fresh calved cows. Apply J. S. Shopland, North Saanich. s24

WANTED—200 pullets; state when hatched. Cameron, 19 Catherine street, W.

FOR SALE—Bull-terrier puppies, male or female. Apply after 5 p. m., 33 Heywood avenue. s1

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies by Mickey Green; also Irish setter bitch, good hunter. Apply evenings, except Saturday or Sunday. Wm. H. Peter, Harriet road, off Burnside. au24

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished suite, also single room. 182 F... street. s27

TO LET—Suite of ... housekeeping rooms. 54 Humboldt street. s23

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. s16

TO LET—Sunny rooms, newly furnished; $1.00 per week and up. 73 Blanchard street. s10

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite the A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply at 79 View street. s8

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, in suites, at 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra street. s1

TO LET—Large sunny apartments, with all conveniences for light housekeeping; gas light and stove, with bath of hot and cold water. 98 Yates street, corner of Douglas. au28

TO RENT—Furnished hotel, dining room; good business; rent very reasonable. Address P. O. Box 29.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room with breakfast, if desired. 213 View street, above Cook. au25

TO RENT—In private family, two comfortably furnished front bedrooms, facing the Bay; two minutes from Government Buildings; use of phone. Terms moderate. Address "Rex," Colonist

FOR RENT — Furnished housekeeping rooms for rent, with bath. 118 Fort street. au9

ROOMS TO RENT—New, well furnished bed and sitting room, with board for gentleman and wife, or two friends, in private house; electric light; bath; phone; large house and grounds; everything first-class; stable for horse. Terms reasonable. "X. O.," Colonist. s24

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—Five or six roomed cottage for cash. Terms must be moderate; James Bay or Oak Bay. Apply "Togo," this office. s27

WANTED—To buy, pullets; will pay 17c. per lb. Windsor Grocery Co. s27

WANTED—To buy, a lot on or near to Oak Bay avenue. Apply "D.," care of Colonist. s22

WANTED—To lease or purchase. Small farm, within driving distance of Victoria, near salt water preferred. Full particulars to "R. W.," Colonist. s15

WANTED—To purchase, waterside lots at Victoria, suitable for wharf purposes, or to rent wharf premises. Full particulars with lowest terms. Apply to Malins, Coulthard & Co., New Westminster, B.C.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS.

WANTED—Two or three nicely furnished rooms; modern. State terms and location. "S. T.," Colonist. s25

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR RENT—House situated in Victoria West, containing 9 rooms, bath room, pantry and large cellar; one acre land, good stabling, carriage house, large barn and other outbuildings; orchard of about 75 fruit trees. On easy terms. Apply "Owner," Colonist office.

$650—6-roomed house on car line, James Bay. Easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy5

New Houses For Sale

Installment Plan

A Number of New Homes, Modern in Every Respect. Easy Monthly Installments

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD

40 Government St

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—One spring wagon and one 4-inch lumber wagon, cheap; also Magoon and Royal Sovereign strawberry plants, good shippers, $7.50 per thousand. Apply A. E. Gale, Keating P. O., South Saanich. s18

FOR SALE—Cheap, lady's fine sealskin coat and muff. Apply 43 Johnson street.

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77. s3

500 CORDS GOOD DRY WOOD, within half mile siding—Cowichan Station, E. & N. Ry. Apply Chas. Pannell, Cowichan Station, B. C. s1

FOR SALE—A six-oared pleasure boat, will hold about nine people. Apply T. Luscombe, Garbally Road. au7

FOR SALE—Single top buggy and a sextant, both in good condition. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. jy21

FOR SALE—Back bar mirrors and shelfs. Apply The Palace, 56 Yates street. jy17

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar spruce and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street. s7

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited. 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—150 acres, 20 cleared; house, outbuildings, orchard; 2½ miles from Cowichan station; $2,000, terms. "A.G.," Colonist office. s16

FOR SALE—Farming lands on Pender and other Islands; also small island. Apply W. Grimmer, Port Washington, Pender Island. au25

$1,650—45 acres, 10 under cultivation; new 5-roomed house, barns, etc.; running stream; 12 miles from Victoria, on a good road. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au13

FOR SALE—10 acres, house, barns, etc., all under cultivation, 5 miles from town, close to salt water, large orchard and small fruits of all descriptions; black loam with clay subsoil; $3,700. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au4

$1600—Comox, 1 mile from wharf, 160 acres, 20 acres cultivated, ditched and fenced, 40 acres alder bottom, balance good pasture land; small 2-roomed cabin; soil very rich. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je28

CADBORO BAY—21 acres, all under cultivation, good buildings, chicken runs, etc., including growing crops. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je26

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A first-class butter cow; also 3 little pigs. State price. I. Browne, Goldstream P. O. s27

WANTED—Smart cob, 15 to 15.2; also trap with indiarubber tires. Apply "H.H.," Colonist. s27

WANTED—All kinds of old gold and silver. Highest cash prices paid at 43 Johnson street. s10

INSTALMENT PLAN—Six-roomed dwelling, in first-class order; centrally located, with sewer connection, $1,000 only. Also a 5-roomed, in good order, for $500. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s8

FOR SALE—$600; 4-roomed cottage and outbuildings; lot 50x120, all in garden and in first-class order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je16

FOR SALE — $2,000; 7-roomed modern dwelling, with large basement; good sized lot, James Bay, only 12 minutes from post office. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

CLOTHES CLEANING.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired. Gents' suits from $1.50; ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 104 View street, near Quadra. au5

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, the "Hermitage" (6 rooms), corner of Moss and Richardson streets good garden, fowl house, dog kennel, etc. Apply A. W. Jones, 28 Fort street. s23

TO LET FURNISHED—Very desirable eight-room house, with large grounds; tennis lawn, etc. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co. s22

TO LET—Or would sell on very easy terms, 8-roomed house, with modern conveniences. For particulars apply Scowcroft, 19 Burdette avenue. s20

TO LET—Furnished house for the winter months; electric lighted, hot water furnace. Apply P. O. Box 670. s24

TO LET—Six-roomed cottage; modern conveniences and fine garden. 42 Montreal street. s9

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES & WIRING

STEPHENS & HAWKINS — Lighting plants, dynamos and motors, armature winding, telephones, electric bells, fans, house wiring, machine work, etc. All work guaranteed. Telephone 643; 95 Fort street. m1

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

FOR SALE—Hotel of 50 rooms, all furnished; bar, etc. All rooms at present occupied. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates street.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 120 Fort street. Tel 1012. au3

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS —Office and mills, 148 Government St. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—To rent, a 4 or 5 room modern house close in. Apply "T. W. E. U.," Colonist. s23

TO LET—HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—50 rooms furnished, bar, etc.; moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. j5

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

WHEN you want a long smoke call in and see Harry Moss at the cigar store, St. Charles Block. je8

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER—General machinist. No. 154 Government street. a11

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 892. Hurd & Ward, proprietors. s7

POTTERY WARE.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA. j2

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

COURT VANCOUVER, No. 5755, A. O. F. —Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month; K. of P. Hall, Douglas street, F. L. Smith, C. R.; Sidney Wilson, Sec'y.

COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 5935, A. O. F.—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month; K. of P. Hall, Douglas street. S. L. Redgrave, C. R.; W. F. Fullerton, Sec'y.

COURT VICTORIA, No. 8930, A. O. F. — Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month; Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street. James Tagg, C. R.; W. Noble, Sec'y.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, first and third Mondays in each month. W. H. P. Trousdale, Master. G. A. O'Kell, Secretary. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

BLACKSMITHS AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS, Ledingham & Christie. General Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders, Cormorant street, Victoria, B. C.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO. Telephone 18.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of Photographic Materials for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, Premos, Pecoa and Centuries, etc. Phone 360B. Same block Maynard's Leather and Shoe Finding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale. a18

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealer in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD. —Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

C. A. McGREGOR, carpenter and jobber, 95 Yates street. Terms moderate. jy31

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820. j23

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson street. Sanitary plumbing, jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

BOATBUILDERS.

A. HARRIS — Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder. Repairs, etc. 65 Work street, Rock Bay. m28

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York. 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone, 611.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 and up. m27

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brand of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY — Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates, $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, proprietor.

THE GORDON, Yates street—First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious home-like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Phone, P. O. Box 49. jy7

VANCOUVER.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott St., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists. $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings street; one block from depot and steamship wharves. $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors.

TROUT LAKE.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms. j1

REVELSTOKE.

UNION HOTEL—First-class $2.00 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor. j1

GRAND FORKS.

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor. j1

LARDO.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL — Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors.

SICAMOUS.

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor. j1

VERNON.

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers. j1

NELSON.

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL — Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

ROSSLAND.

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland. j1

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up John M. Insley, Prop.

For Rent

SUITE OF

Housekeeping Rooms

Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED

AMBERITE CARTRIDGES

SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS

For Sale at All Gunsmiths.

WHOLESALE BY

ROBT WARD & CO., Limited

Victoria and Vancouver

CLOVER HAY FOR COWS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A BOAT LOAD OF THE SAME.

The Sylvester Feed Co., - - 87-89 YATES STREET Tel. 413.

Kosmos Liners May Be Offered

Rumored That Big German Line Would Like to Try Canada-Mexico Run.

Conditions on Coast and in the Republic Would Favor Them.

If there is anything in the rumor which was going about town yesterday afternoon, the Canada-Mexico steamship line is going to provide some exciting bidding. The rumor was to the effect that the Kosmos line, of Hamburg, Germany, which has a host of ships plying on the South, Central and North American Pacific seaboards, had put in an application to the Ottawa government offering to put on three, or even four, of their large steamers for this traffic for a lower subsidy than that mentioned, namely, $100,000.

The rumor could not be traced to its source, but more than one person who had heard it was disposed to think there might be something in the report. It is pointed out, for one thing, that the Kosmos line practically controls the South and Central American coasting trade, which result has been secured, they say, by a wholesale cutting of rates, which had the effect of putting competitors practically out of business.

On the other hand, it is also pointed out that the Germans hold the commercial interests of Mexico in their hands, and that hardly anything of consequence in a commercial or industrial way goes on in Mexico without the Germans having a leading part in the matter.

The Kosmos line could easily spare half a dozen vessels, if necessary, for the Canada-Mexico trade and never miss them, so well are the other portions of the American Pacific coast covered.

ROSALIE'S LAST WEEK.

Next Monday, October 3, the steamer Whatcom will have the Victoria-Seattle run for her line all to herself, the Rosalie making her last trip for the season on Sunday next. The Whatcom will sail every day, except Sunday, at her usual hours—8 o'clock p. m. from Victoria.

THE QUEEN'S CARGO.

The steamer Queen, which sailed on Thursday from San Francisco for Victoria and arrived Sunday, with an assorted cargo consigned to various British Columbian ports, valued at $17,926, and included the following: 1,475 pkgs fruits, 102 pkgs fresh vegetables, 35 pkgs onions, 7,990 lbs. dried fruit, 400 lbs. raisins, 673 lbs. dried fish, 65,210 lbs. malt, 236 btls wine, 150 gals. wine, 116 gals. whiskey, 1,000 lbs. sugar, 120 pkgs paste, 3,028 lbs. cholocate, 2,720 lbs. 10 cs meals, 225 cs canned goods, 23 pkgs groceries and provisions, 2,023 lbs. copperas, 10 pkgs paints, 31,010 lbs. boneblack, 12 cyls gas, 39 pkgs machinery, 10 pkgs wagon material, 65 rolls roofing, 1,257 lbs. leaf tobacco, 12 pkgs plumbing material, 9 pkgs nails, 2 rolls leather, 30 pkgs electrical supplies, 2 cs hats.

The steamer also carried 300 cs canned salmon, 150 half bbls. pickled salmon and 4,118 lbs. hops, valued at $3,336, en route to Australia, and 104 lbs. pickled salmon, valued at $728, for Chicago.

CHARTERS AND FREIGHTS.

Market Has Been Active During the Past Week.

"The San Francisco freight market has been quite active during the past week, more fixtures having been made than for many weeks past. For barley loading to United Kingdom, 21s. has been accepted by a vessel not in the combination and 23s. 9d. has been paid for one in the combination. One vessel has been fixed for merchandise, several have been ordered to Australia in ballast, and a few lumber fixtures at rather weaker rates have been announced," says the San Francisco Daily Commercial News in its weekly review of the charter market, adding:

"Two vessel sare now in the North to load rails at Tacoma for the Orient, and it is understood that two more have been fixed for the same business, the vessels being now in Eastern waters. Grain freights in the North, as shown by the latest charters, hold steady with business dull. Coastwise lumber business is not in good condition, as the supply of vessels exceeds the demand, and this situation will be more pronounced as the Alaska season closes and many vessels will be on the market for other business.

"The East is entering the markets of the Pacific Northwest for grain and lumber on a much heavier scale than usual, and this fact will undoubtedly tend toward lessening the activity in the shipping trade. For sailing vessels, prompt loading at Northern ports, lumber rates are as follows:

"Sydney, 30s to 31s 3d; Melbourne or Adelaide, 33s 9d to 35s; Port Pirie, 32s 6d to 33s 9d; Freemantle, 46s 3d to 47s 6d; Geraldton, 50s; Noumea 37s 6d; Suva, 40s to 42s 6d; Hawaii, $6 to $6.50; Valparaiso, for orders, 35s to 37s 6d, less 2s 6d direct; Callao, 35s to 36s 3d; Guayaquill, 42s 6d to 45s; Guaymas, $6.75; Buenos Ayres, 45s to 47s 6d; Hongkong, 32s 6d to 35s; Shanghai, 32s 6d to 35s; Taku 45s to 47s 6d; Japan, 35s to 37s 6d; Manila, $9.50 to $10; Calcutta, 42s 6d to 45s; South Africa, 51s 3d to 53s 9d; United Kingdom or Continent, for orders, 50s. to 55s."

HYADES' BIG CARGO.

The Boston Steamship Company's big freighter Hyades, Capt. Wright, sailed yesterday from Seattle for Japan and China. She took a full cargo, which includes almost every conceivable kind of American products. All told, she had 6,000 tons. Among the larger consignments are flour, canned meats, hardware, machinery, cotton, fish, nails and structural iron. On this voyage the Hyades goes no farther to the Far East than Hongkong, though from the latter port some of her freight will be reshipped to Manila.

LAST BOATS FOR NOME.

Four vessels are scheduled to sail on their last voyage to Nome for the season of 1904 within the next ten days. They are the steamships Garonne, Victoria, Senator and Roanoke. The first named vessel put to sea yesterday. She had thirty passengers and 2,000 tons of cargo, including 1,000 tons of coal. Capt. Robert Lowe commands her.

LOADED WITH MINING SUPPLIES.

An unusually large and valuable cargo was despatched north on the steamer Aki, Capt. William Thompson, which sailed for Southeastern Alaska ports Sunday night from Seattle. She took 1,200 tons her freight including 700 rails for a short line of railway now building from deep water to the Copper mountain mine on Prince of Wales Island; 2,200 ties for the White Pass & Yukon railroad; 300 tons of iron hydraulic piping for the Detroit Yukon Gold Mining Company, one of the largest corporations operating in the Klondike, and 600 tons of coal. The latter is to be taken on at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.

The shipment of piping is being rushed with a view to delivery at Dawson before the close of steamer navigation on the Yukon.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Wyadda arrived from the Cape yesterday afternoon with the German bark Admiral Tegethoff, Captain Pund, from Antofagasta for Chemainus, for another cargo of lumber.

Yesterday afternoon the four-masted schooner W. H. Talbot arrived, under her own canvas, in Royal Roads from Shanghai, to load lumber at Chemainus for a foreign port.

British ship Engelhorn was towed into Esquimalt harbor yesterday morning from Royal Roads, where she has been for some time awaiting charter.

Steamer Staffa arrived from the mainland yesterday afternoon with 2,000 cases of salmon.

Steamer J. L. Card unloaded a large quantity of cased salmon yesterday at the outer wharf.

R. M. S. Aorangi is expected along tonight, or early tomorrow morning, from Australia.

Steamer Inverness passed over to the Sound yesterday to load a heavy cargo of steel rails for Japan.

Kosmos liner Nicaria is listed to sail from Seattle on Sunday next.

Steamer Princess May arrived from Skagway, via Vancouver on Sunday. She left again for the North last night.

Steamer Nell returned from northern British Columbia ports Sunday with a cargo of salmon. She sails north again tomorrow.

Steamer Humboldt called at the outer wharf, southbound, from Alaska to Seattle.

It is cabled from London that the International Mercantile Marine Company is about to absorb the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, of Belfast.

AWFUL HARDSHIPS.

Nome Stampeders Suffer Terribly Searching for Midas Creek.

A story of unusual hardship and privation, involving four stampeders from Nome to the mythical Midas Creek gold diggings, comes from the North. The Nome News gives the following account:

Having suffered incredible hardships, and being compelled to kill a horse and eat it, a party of stampeders who left Nome in July last overland for the fabled Midas Creek, of Duncan, Griggs & Co., are returning to Nome. This party was composed of Ed Anderson, Frank Rogers, Charles Lagerstrom and F Ennis.

With a map of Midas Creek given them by the prophets, and with high hope in their hearts, they left Nome early in the morning, with full "instructions" from Duncan and Griggs. They had a map which showed "Midas Creek" to be a tributary of the Hogiakat river, and not of the Husliakakat of which the mythical creek was also averred to be a tributary.

The overland journey of Anderson's party was a terrible one. Through swamps, over hills and gulches, fighting mosquitos and gnats, they slowly made their way, and after infinite toil they found the Hogiakat, but nothing else save swamps, mud and innumerable millions of gnats and mosquitos. They killed two caribou, and occasionally got a duck or goose, and finally when game failed entirely they killed one of their five horses and ate it. Realizing that they had been duped, they left their remaining animals on the Hogiakat and made their way down to the Koyukuk, made their way down to the Koyukuk, they found other Midas victims encamped. Among the latter were George J. Washburn, of Denver, and E. H. Wetzell, of Portland, Or. These gentlemen arrived from St. Michael yesterday afternoon. Anderson and party are at St. Michael and should reach Nome in a few days. Speaking of his own experiences with the prophets of Midas, Mr. Washburn says that he gave them $1,500, pinning his faith to the statements made by John Cooper, of Denver, formerly a partner of Duncan. He characterizes it as the meanest swindle on record. Mr. Wetzell takes his experiences good naturedly and his criticisms of himself and others who participated in the "stampede" are both amusing and pungent.

Perished With Succor Near

Two Non-Commissioned Officers From Barracks and Second Mate of Ship Drown

Sailing Sunday Afternoon off Albert Head and Their Boat Capsizes.

Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Shorey, Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Ellicott, from Work Point barracks, were the guests of Captain Pritchard of the British ship Blythswood, which has been lying in Royal roads for some weeks past waiting for a charter, and which is to move to Bellingham in a day or two to load lumber for Cape Town. Captain Pritchard had received so many courtesies from the people at the barracks on his previous visits to this port that he wished to return the compliment by asking those whom he knew best to spend a day aboard his fine vessel.

The guests were hospitably entertained and heartily enjoyed the outing. Hammocks had been swung specially for the ladies, while the men partook of the joys of pipe and cigar, chatting on the deck. It was finally suggested after dinner by Captain Pritchard that a short cruise for the purpose of salmon trolling would be a good way of spending an hour or two. Accordingly one of the ship's boats was lowered and manned by Captain Pritchard, Second Mate Hartoch, the two soldier guests, and two apprentices, R. McLean and S. Canham, with two able seamen, R. C. Williams and A. Troberg. The party set off rowing, but on a wind springing up they hoisted sail.

Shortly after four o'clock the captain suggested that a return be made to the ship. The boat was headed down the wind and flew before it, with her boom at right angles to the keel. The sea was rather rough, and during one of the heavier rolls in which the end of the boom dipped deeply, the apprentices threw themselves to the other side, and in less time than it takes to tell eight men and boys were clinging for dear life to the bottom of the overturned boat. After they had somewhat recovered their equanimity, Sergeant Shorey said he would swim the two miles to the ship and give the alarm. This was agreed to, and an oar was lashed under each armpit to aid him in keeping afloat. He did not make much progress, and at last he disappeared.

Mate Hartoch, who was a very strong swimmer, then started out in the same direction, similarly equipped with the supporting oars. Neither has been seen since the moment that Hartoch passed out of view. The party clinging to the bottom of the boat used their united voices in trying to attract attention by shouting. It was after about two hours of exposure to the bitterly cold water that Sergeant-Major Ellicott began to show ominous signs of failure. He slipped from his place on the boat several times, and had to be supported by the other members of the little party. After a while the captain reached over and felt his pulse; it had stopped. The strong, handsome young soldier, a picture of many strength and vigor, had passed away under the rigors of the trial to which he had been called. He slipped off the boat and disappeared.

The young apprentice, McLean, was also showing unmistakable signs of fatal exhaustion and it was obvious that he could not hold on to his frail support much longer. McLean, it should be noted, made a most plucky attempt to rescue Sergeant Shorey, only turning back to the boat when he felt himself becoming exhausted. Seaman Williams went out some distance and assisted the gallant lad to reach the boat again. It was with the utmost difficulty that the pair could be helped to their places on the boat's bottom. By this time the little craft had drifted opposite Albert Head, and it was with feelings of indescribable delight that the smoke of the steam launch Shamrock was noticed. The shouts of the survivors brought the little steamer along side and the men were taken into the warm forecabin of the steamer and there recovered somewhat from their fearful experiences in the freezing water.

The Shamrock went on out to the Western Union lighter mending the cable near Race Rocks and took off the workmen there, that being her mission at that hour of the evening. The survivors were put aboard the Blythswood, all having recovered to a considerable extent save the captain and young McLean. But for the providential chance that the Western Union construction gang were at work on the cable near Race Rocks, and had engaged the Shamrock to come out at six o'clock and take off the men it is beyond doubt that every member of the little party of men on that boat's bottom would have perished. As it was they all admitted that ten minutes more of that terribly cold water would have finished them. There is also no doubt that the two brave swimmers who went away to get help perished of sheer cold in swimming through the icy water toward the ship.

The captain all the time that the men were clinging to the bottom of the boat did his utmost to keep up the spirits of all with encouraging remarks, and by getting them to shout in chorus in the faint hope of attracting attention. Those on board the ship had become alarmed, and were just about to launch another boat to go in search of the missing boat when the Shamrock was seen approaching.

The news of the awful occurrence was gently broken to the two bereaved wives, who, however, did not seem to realize the true force of the blow until they were put ashore when the significance of it all burst upon them. It was a most painful and pathetic scene.

Mr. Hartoch, the second mate, was a native of Glasgow. He leaves a mother, two sisters and a brother, who live in Scotland. McLean is only eighteen years of age. He is still confined to his berth from the results of the exposure, but will recover. The captain is also little the worse for his trying experience. Each of the two soldiers leaves two little children.

Captain Kirkendale, master of the Shamrock, deserves praise for his prompt reply to the call for help. Fifteen minutes more and he could not have seen the boat and the men in her. Captain Kirkendale, who was seen last night, in discussing the sad affair, said that when he heard the faint hail from the men over the water he could not at first make out where it was coming from. Then he saw what he took to be a floating log on the waves, with some men clinging to it. The Shamrock immediately headed for the supposed log. On getting a little nearer the log was seen to be a ship's boat, with four or five men seated on her gunwales up to their waists in water, while one young man clung to the mast and seemed to be very far gone.

As the Shamrock came alongside Captain Pritchard, who was also very much exhausted, called out for the Shamrock men to save the boy as he could not hold on any longer. One of the survivors did not wait for the Shamrock to come along side, but swam up to her and was dragged on board utterly exhausted. The others were then lifted on board and placed in the warm fore cabin of the Shamrock. They all said that another half hour, or less, would have seen every man of the party unable to hang on. It was only the sail hanging in the water from the mast that saved young McLean from sinking to a watery grave.

Speaking of the chance which took him out of the harbor on a Sunday night at that hour Captain Kirkendale said that it was a chance in ten thousand that there should have happened to be working on the Western Union cable at Race Rocks the force of telegraph construction men, and that they should require to be brought in every night. Nothing more providential could have occurred than the chance passing of the Shamrock where five human beings were giving up hope as fast as the oncoming darkness was settling down over the sea, and the icy water was chilling their vitals.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD KEEP OFF THE FLATS

It Is Very Dangerous to Get Near Dredging Work—Case of Quicksands.

People who are interested in the work in progress at the site of the new C. P. R. hotel would do wisely to stay on the sidewalk along the causeway and not approach the machinery. The contractors have taken the precaution of putting up notices warning the public and have secured the services of a member of the local police force to aid in keeping people off the flats, but still there are a few adventurous ones who will not be deterred from risking life and limb.

The fact of the matter is that while the big dredge is at work the neighborhood of the hole it is digging is anything but a sure foothold. Secretary Vinnedge, of the B. C. Construction Company, points out that the ground in the vicinity is liable to slip and give way at any moment—and once in the hole a man's chances of ever getting out alive are exceedingly slim.

The mud put over the flats by the dredger King Edward is very much of the nature of the so-called quicksands met with in certain parts of Ireland and England, and a man would sink as quickly as in the water—equally cost[illegible] chance of rescue.

WESTERN UNION CABLE REPAIRS

Staff From Construction Department Seattle at Work off Race Rocks.

Mr. Reid, superintendent of the Western Union construction department, Seattle, is here at present with a strong force of men attending to the necessary repairs to the Western Union cable from the island to the Washington mainland. The electric locators showed that an injury had taken place in the cable about seven miles from Victoria, and it is for the purpose of making good the damage that the construction department officials and men are on the spot.

They are working from a lighter about three miles from Race rocks, where the cable runs on the rocky floor of the sea at a depth of 95 fathoms. On Sunday all arrangements had been made for raising the injured cable, the grappling irons having found it. The work of repairing the damaged spot was to have been started yesterday. Those repairs will not take up much time, and it is expected that the work will be finished today.

The conveying cable is covered with an outer sheathing of galvanized steel wire, impervious to the action of the sea water, and offering the best resistance to the wear and tear amongst the rocks and other inequalities on the bed of the ocean. It is a considerable time since this cable required attention from the construction department. The steam launch Shamrock has been engaged to take out and bring back the men for the work morning and night. It was this circumstance that saved the lives of the party of survivors from the Blythswood's upturned boat on Sunday evening.

KLONDIKE IS LIVELY.

Latest Reports Show Great Activity Prevails There.

Eighty-six passengers, including numerous Northland mining operators and men of prominence, came on the Lynn canal liner Jefferson, Capt. Ward, which reached port yesterday morning, reports the Seattle P. I. The aggregation numbered forty from interior districts, principally Klondike.

Gen. William L. Distin, head of the United States land office in Alaska, took passage at Juneau. Rev. James Thompson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Skagway, was a passenger from the Lynn Canal metropolis. T. J. Standish a well-known Dawson trader returned.

Klondike is just now the scene of great mining activity, those from Dawson report. The fall clean-ups are more than coming up to expectations, and the claim owners have yet a lot of gold to ship out.

From now on, the interior crowd reports, there will be a big rush out from the Klondike and other Yukon districts in view of the fact that the river is liable to freeze at any time. It is cold at night in the interior, though there has been very little ice so far.

Freight is being rushed down the river from White Horse on steamers and barges with all possible despatch. Already enough supplies and provisions, it is estimated, have reached Dawson to carry the Klondike population through the winter, regardless of what may yet get down or be shipped in during the winter by sleds and dog teams over the ice and snow.

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WATER GLASS is approved by GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. One tin preserves 8 dozen; price 25c.

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DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

I am instructed to sell at the OLD CHURCH, BROAD AND PANDORA STS.,

Tuesday, Sept. 27th, at 2 p.m.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE

NO RESERVE.

Comprising: Parlor uph. Chairs and Settees; Large Oil Paintings; Numerous Pictures; Several Bedroom Suites; Box, Wool and Wire Mattrasses; Chests of Drawers, Marble Tops; Curtains; Lamps; Silverware; Glassware; Ex. Dining Tables; Chairs; Carpets; Oilcloth; 3 Cook Stoves; Kitchen Furniture; a Quantity of Lubricating Oil; Plows; Seed Drill; Tools; Fixtures; Ladies' and Gents' Bicycles, etc., etc.

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By English, French and Dutch artists, from the Foreign and Canadian Art Co., of Toronto. They will be on exhibition on and after

Tuesday, 27th Inst., at the Corner of Government and Broughton Sts.

Lately occupied by the Imperial Bank. Art lovers will be highly interested in viewing the collection.

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Is instructed by Mr. A. D. Young to sell at his residence, No. 14 Milne Street, on

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VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC

Handsome Carved Oak Bookcase and Sideboard combined; Walnut Roller Top Desk; Chambers' Encyclopaedia; Silverware; Large Silver Ice Water Pitcher; Silver Cake Dish, etc.; Bell Organ in perfect order; Books; Dining Extension Table; Cherry Centre Table; Walnut Rocker; Uph. Oak Settee; Large Mirror; Ladies' Bicycle; Iron Bed; Spring and Top Mattrasses; Pillows; Carpets; Chairs; Cook Stove; Utensils; Wringer; Tubs; Carpenter and Garden Tools, etc., etc.

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ELEGANT AND COSTLY

Furniture, Pictures, Etc

Also, at commencement of sale, to close consignments,

128 Cases of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Spaghetti

Particulars later.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

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DESCRIPTION OF OVERCOATS

The Paddock

Long close body fitting coat, fly front, 50 to 52 inches long, open in back from the waist to the bottom; it can also be made D. B.

The Bisley

Extra loose back Raglanette, belt on back, 50 inches long; pockets are either vertical or square as desired outside breast pocket, no cuffs unless ordered, plain sleeves being in fashion.

The Raglanette

Medium loose fly front overcoat, 50 inches long, outside breast pocket, whole back, no cuffs; sleeves stitched same as edge.

The Auto

Loose hanging overcoat, length 46 to 48 inches, no cuffs, vertical or straight as desired, outside breast pocket; this style of garment is mostly used as a fall overcoat.

The Chesterfield

Fly front overcoat, length 42 to 44 inches, seam in the back, with or without vent pockets, square, medium close fitting, outside breast pocket.

The Half Box

Medium full back overcoat, length 39 inches. This is used mostly as a fall overcoat; outside breast pocket.

The Strand

D. B. long overcoat, length 50 inches, medium loose back, square pockets, outside breast pocket, sleeves stitched to match edge; made mostly in tweed effect; collars of same material.

The Edward

D. B. long overcoat, length 50 inches, very loose back with belt; made in tweed effects, either velvet or self collar, as desired; this garment is extreme in width and is the very latest.

The Brighton

Is the same as the Raglanette overcoat with the exception that it has a belt.

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FROM L'ILLUSTRATION.

MUKDEN: DISEMBARKING A CONVOY OF WOUNDED FROM THE FRONT.

From Out the Frozen North

Venerable Missionary Describes His Work in Arctic Circle

Winnipeg Telegram.

White with the snow of age, and in feeble health, but still strong and vigorous in mind, filled with love and devotion to his life's work, in teaching and preaching the gospel among the far northern tribes of Canada, the Ven. Archdeacon MacDonald, who has faced the trials and hardships in that remote region lying within the Arctic Circle, for the past four decades, arrived in Winnipeg last Sunday accompanied by his family.

The faithful missionary for the past two years has been in poor health, and this along with the fatigue of the long and trying journey from St. Matthew's mission on the Peel River to Winnipeg, has left him in feeble health. The present trip was made to secure medical treatment, which is not available in that far lone land. When seen by a reporter for "The Telegram," Archdeacon MacDonald was quietly resting in bed at the residence of his brother, Kenneth L. MacDonald, 57 MacDonald Street.

One would hardly think on seeing Mr. MacDonald that he had spent 42 years in a land bordering on the Arctic Ocean, where the seasons are so trying to the constitution. Except for the hollow in the cheek caused by continued ill-health for the past two years, there is nothing in outward appearances to denote the hardships that must have been endured during the long residence in those remote parts.

Early in the yar 1862 Mr. MacDonald was appointed by the Church Missionary Society, to take up mission work on the Yukon River, among the native tribes. On June 8 of the same year he started on his long journey, traveling from Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) via the old Hudson's Bay route to Lake Winnipeg and Portage la Loche, situated on the height of land which forms the divide, whence the water flows easterly into the Hudson's Bay and Northwesterly into the Arctic Ocean. The distance to Portage la Loche, 1,500 miles was covered in a York open boat of about four tons. From Portage la Loche the journey was continued in a five ton boat down the Clearwater River, thence to Athabasca River, to Lake Athabasca, which was crossed and Smith's landing reached. Here it was necessary to make a portage of 15 miles to avoid the falls on the river. Slave River was traversed as was also part of Slave Lake, about 100 miles, where the Mackenzie issues, and thence to the Arctic Ocean. There were two rapids encountered on the Mackenzie, one near Fort Good Hope, and one higher up the river. Many trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company were passed: first, Fort McKay, then Fort Chipewyan, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, Fort Wray, Fort Providence and Fort Simpson, the latter two being on the Mackenzie River. From Portage la Loche to Fort Simpson, 1,500 more miles were traveled. At the confluence of the Laird and Mackenzie Rivers there were Forts Wrigley, Norman and Good Hope. From the latter post the Mackenzie was followed till the Peel River was reached. Up this river 35 miles, the mission of St. Matthews, is now situated, but in those days there was on mission. Mr. MacDonald was bound for Fort Yukon, so a long journey yet remained ahead of him. To reach that point the mountains had to be crossed, from Peel River to Bell River on the western slope of the mountains, a distance of about 70 miles. It was then necessary to travel 40 miles more by boat to Fort Yukon, which is situated one mile from the junction of the Porcupine River with the Yukon. This post was reached on September 23, three months and 15 days after leaving Fort Garry.

Many missions were met with en route north, these were situated at all the trading posts, some being Roman Catholic and some Church of England. There were many converts from among the tribes at the different stations. At Fort Good Hope, R. C. mission there were some 500 converts. Fort Yukon was the first station occupied by the Church Missionary Society, among the Tetukudh Indians. In 1862 Mr. MacDonald commenced his work. The number of Indians that assembled in the summer months were about 500, composed of different tribes from the surrounding country. All of them placed themselves under instruction. Visits were made in winter to some of the tribes and three or four weeks spent with them on each occasion. Three weeks after he made his appearance among them, scarlet fever broke out and many were carried off by it. Four years had been spent among them before the first adults were baptized. From Fort Yukon visits were made to the Indians on both the Upper and Lower Yukon to St. Michaels, on the Pacific Ocean, 1,300 miles away, and all the different tribes met with were willing to receive instruction. A short time was spent teaching them in 1870 at Muklukayet, where the natives were accustomed to gather from different quarters in June and July. In 1874-5 visits were paid to them and as many as 400 were baptized. The place above named was made a C. M. S. mission station in 1888. It was afterward given up to the American Episcopal Church. On the Upper Yukon in 1871 the Indians occupying the regions around Forty Mile Creek were visited for the first time, and so greatly interested were they by the teaching given them, that the following year they took a journey to La Pierre's house, in order that they might receive further instruction. In 1873 a visit to their own country was made by the Rev. W. C. Bompas (now bishop), who baptized a large number of them. The whole of them were afterward christianized. They were then visited by the Rev. B. C. Sim, who remained teaching them to read. When the archdeacon visited them in 1888 he found many of the young men were able to read fluently in their own tongue. He also found Indians of another tribe farther up the river ready for baptism and many could read also. A trip was made to Fort Selkirk, where it was found the natives were anxious to learn, as was shown by them traveling 100 miles to receive instruction.

ST. MATTHEW'S MISSION.

In 1862 a mission was founded on the Peel river at Fort McPherson, the most northerly trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, lying it latitude 67 deg. 26 min., longitude 135, being a little over a degree within the Arctic Circle. The archdeacon was placed in charge of this mission in 1876, and has since continued to look after its welfare. In 1862 there were no converts, but now all the natives have become christianized, whilst most of the adults and children can read the scriptures and other books in their native tongues. The instruction was imparted to them orally, and ten years after they were taught to read in their own tongue, books placed in their hands. Christian leaders were appointed from among themselves from the beginning of the mission in 1862. Before it was made a mission station in 1876, visits were made, when the missionary would be the guest of the Hudson's Bay Company, at their trading post. The natives, five years ago, including those of La Pierre's house, numbered 600 souls, but at the present time they number about 400. Grip and measles have been fatal among them. In 1885 one of the leaders was ordained deacon, but he died of the grip afterward. Two more christian leaders were ordained deacons last year. The mission has a fine church, built of logs, its inside dimensions being 40x20 feet. There is a mission house, two stores, and several houses built by the Indians themselves to live in during the summer and autumn. All these are in addition to the trading post buildings. The communicants numbered, some time since, over 100, this year about 90.

The archdeacon translated the Bible into the Tetukudh language, and also the Book of Common Prayer and other books. This has been of inestimable value to the natives. Copies of the Bible to the number of 500 were recently brought out from England, printed in the native tongue. These Bibles are available to the natives of the Mackenzie and the Yukon, and they are highly appreciated by them. The archdeacon is the master of three different Indian languages. He has also labored among the Esquimaux.

The climate at Peel river is very severe, and the extreme average cold is about 60 degrees below zero. The ice in the river breaks up the end of May and the river freezes up again in October. The atmosphere is very moist on account of the proximity to the Arctic ocean. The coldest dip registered is 68 degrees below zero.

The archdeacon, accompanied by his family, left Peel river on July 10, and reached Winnipeg September 11. He will seek medical aid and take a well earned rest for a year or two, after which he hopes to return to his mission in the Far North. More missionaries are urgently needed. Although practically all the natives of the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers are christianized, yet those in the interior east of the Mackenzie have never been visited. Of the 42 years spent in the north by the archdeacon, eight were spent at Fort Yukon, one on the Porcupine and the rest on the Peel river.

STORY OF CASPAR HAUSER.

Royal Prince Who Was Kept in a Dungeon for Many Years.

"Who was Caspar Hauser?" was a conundrum half Europe used to love to ask some decades ago. Was he an imposter, a victim of hysteria, or a royal prince? Comte Fleury has just thrown some light on the mystery, and for this reason Paris is once more discussing the old enigma.

Whoever Caspar Hauser was, he was confined in a dark dungeon from childhood until 17 years of age, when he was found groping his way along the walls of the city of Nuremberg in broad daylight in the year 1828. In prison he was kept in a sitting posture, clothed in nothing but a shirt and fed on nothing but coarse brown bread and water.

This phenomenal youth was taken to the police station, and was considered an imbecile. But some of the most learned men in Europe came to see him. In a few months memory returned, and he spoke of his infancy on a bed of straw. Then Judge Feuerbach examined him, and at one time thought him an imposter. An appeal was made in both hemispheres for his identification.

On December 14, 1833, when 21, he was mysteriously stabbed to death. On his tomb were the words, in Latin:

"Here lies Caspar Hauser, the riddle of his time, birth and death alike unknown."

According to Comte Fleury, Charles Frederic, the Grand Duke of Baden, made a second and morganatic marriage with the Comtesse Hochberg. His grandson Louis, by the first marriage with Louise Hesse-Darmstadt, succeeded him, and had a son who "officially" died in 1812.

The story (supported by Judge Feuerbach) is that in order that the succession should go to the Hochberg branch, the legitimate son of the Grand Duke Louis and Sophie de Beauharnais was chronicled as dead, but secretly sent adrift.

The baby was Caspar Hauser. Its career was told in a document which a Baron de Roeder was commonly said to have destroyed. Comte Fleury claims to have seen and read a copy. It was written by a spy named Hennenhofer, who called himself Caspar's assassin.

This document speaks of a substituted dead child in 1812, and of Hauser's loss of the crown to which he was entitled. The Comtesse Hochberg herself took Caspar from his cradle, and Hennenhofer consigned him to his cradle dungeon, to become afterwards the most debated child in Europe.

The Empress Eugenie has assured Comte Fleury that the daughter of the Archduchess Stephanie, Princess Marie of Baden, used to wear on her bracelet the key of a safe, given to her by her mother. It locked the dossier of the Mysterious Child. Apparently the Comte has been given the key.

HINDOO JUGGLER'S TRICKS.

"When in India I made the acquaintance of a juggler, who tried to instruct me in all his tricks. He said that it was imaginary on the part of the spectators, as he simply willed that they should see those things. Yet I, in common with western nations, was too animalized, sensual and materialized by meat eating and consumption of alcohol to retain or accept any deep spiritual teaching.

"The most exciting performance that he gave for my amusement was the converting of a bamboo stick into a native servant, who waited at table and supplied our wants. Afterwards, in his absence, I tried it, and to my surprise the same man was before me asking for instructions. I directed him to fill the chatties in the veranda with water from the well in the compound. This he proceeded to do. When he had filled them to overflowing I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me, and went on stolidly, bringing in the water, until, in my excited imagination, it seemed that the bungalow would be washed away. Finding that I could not arrest or stop his movements, he passing through me as though I did not exist, I drew my sword and lay in wait for him. I made a slash at him and apparently cut him in twain, when lo! there were two men bringing in the water, neither of whom could I restrain from doing so.

"I was completely out of my depth when I heard a quiet laugh behind me and, on turning, found it was my instructor, who held up his right hand and the two men disappeared, the stick resuming its place on the veranda; and, to crown all, there was not the slightest sign of water having been brought in. I excitedly appealed to him for an explanation. He said he had been present all the time, having willed that he should be invisible to me, and that I should imagine myself to see and do what I thought had taken place. In order to prove it he asked me to step into the compound, and directed my attention to a large cavern, which I knew was not there. As I entered a number of huge elephants and camels issued from it in a continuous stream, yet I could not touch one of them. They apparently passed over me as though I did not exist. He again raised his hand and the cavern and animals disappeared."—Johannesburg Star.

IN EVERY MOUTH.

At certain periods in their career the names of some great statesmen may be said to be in every mouth, they are so much thought of. The popularity of Pay Roll plug chewing tobacco is such that it is practically in every mouth. All stores sell "Pay Roll," and the tags are vauable for premiums.

FIRE IN DENVER.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 23.—Three firemen are dead, four are being kept alive only by administration of oxygen, and thirteen others are critically ill today from the effects of nitric acid fumes, which they inhaled at the small fire in the Denver Post's etching department. Lieut. Charles W. Doloff died yesterday afternoon. John McGlade, ladderman, who was erroneously reported to have died last night, lingered until late this afternoon, when he expired. Very little hope is left for the recovery of John Dulmaga, acting chief; Charles Eymann captain, and S. B. Wilcox, truckman.

"I enjoyed good health until about two years ago when I noticed my back began to ache frequently; it became sore and lame, and headache soon added to my misery; also found that my general health diminished. I became thin and weak and nervous, having severe pains at regular intervals," writes Mrs. Augustus Emory, Treasurer New Century Club, 34 Dean Street (Roxbury), Boston, Mass. She continues: "My work which before had seemed an easy task soon seemed like a heavy burden. I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which several of my friends praised so highly. I felt relief within a week, my appetite came back, the pains gradually decreased and I enjoyed sound sleep. Within fourteen weeks I had completely recovered my health. I seemed built up anew, my pulse, which had been weak became normal, and new life animated my entire being. I gladly endorse your medicine."

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores weak and sick women to sound health, by curing the local womanly diseases which are generally responsible for the failure of the general health. A woman's entire being is centered in her womanly nature. When the delicate womanly organisms is attacked by disease; when there is irregularity or a disagreeable drain; when inflammation burns and ulcers gnaw the general health will reflect the progress of disease, in increasing weakness, nervousness, backache, headache, loss of appetite and sleeplessness.

So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

The Wardrobe of The "Mad Marquis"

Extraordinary Garments Offered at Sale.

The disposal of the Marquis of Anglesey's wardrobe has ended, and every one agreed that it was the most wonderful collection of personal clothing ever sold. Every one agreed also that not one lot could be considered a bargain, for prices ruled high to the last, says the London Daily Mail.

Though the attendance at Anglesey Castle was smaller on the last than on the previous two days, there were plenty of the right sort of buyers, and the sale opened with a somewhat sensational duel between the London "ring" and a Bangor broker for the possession of a sky-blue silk bath gown. Ladies murmured that it was very pretty and thought they would go to a guinea for it, but in a sharp volly of ten shining bids the price rose to £8 10s., at which the Bangor man was content to stop.

"Upon my word and honor," said Mr. Dew, the auctioneer, in good spirits at such a start, "you must want a bath very much." The joke had point enoagh about it to be sharp on the purchaser.

There were two similar bath gowns, one in heliotrope and one in red, and they were only acquired by the London "ring" for £10 each.

This was an excellent start, but after twenty-seven simple towel bath gowns in beautiful shades had gone for prices ranging from £1 to £2 10s., or rather more than their first value, something like gravity fell upon the gathering. The auctioneer forgot to crack jokes, the ladies were silent, and the men bid seriously.

All seemed hypnotized by the long procession of silken dressing-gowns, passed in parade before them. That one man could collect a hundred such beautiful creations seemed almost appalling, even after two days spent with other equally costly personal clothing. The artistic handwork on some must have taken months to complete, and the earth had been ransacked for dyes and fabrics for the making of unique gowns. Many seemed too startling and outlandish for use off the stage, but others were artistic harmonies in quietly rich silks.

These latter would form an effective complement to the marquis's bedroom, which, with its French furniture in white enamels, its Wedgwood plaques, its silver flying Cupids holding tiny electric bulbs, its heliotrope silk hangings and bedspreads, its lace cushions, and glittering dressing-table, suggests a lady's boudoir.

All the dressing-gowns went well, the chief among the amateur purchasers being Mr. Cory, of Cardiff and Liverpool.

A heliotrope silk gown, lined with expensive grey squirrel, sold for £27, and three of Charvet's confections, which cost thirty guineas each, realized £22, £20, and £18.

There followed two bardic cloaks in crimson and green silk, made for the marquis when he was chaired at the Bangor Eisteddfod, and at £5 10s. and £3 15s., they were probably the cheapest things sold.

The rage of bidding and the desire to secure souvenirs of a remarkable auction led both sexes to give outrageous prices for satchets, pyjama cases and other little appurtenances to the toilet. Silk braces brought a sovereign apiece, and eight pairs of sock suspenders went to a lady for 18s.

Equally ludicrous seemed the biddings for the marquis's ties and scarves, large as to size and flamboyant as to pattern. There were 721 of them altogether, and the price given was about an average of 3s. 6d. each. For seven Panama hats £14 10s. was given, and the twenty-two tweed caps fetched £7 2s.

With other odd lots of wearing apparrel going at equally fanciful sums, the final day's takings were within a few sovereigns of £800.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Chicago News.

A jolly man always finds himself in good company.

It's impossible to love your neighbor as he loves himself.

Some men make opportunities for others to take advantage of.

When poverty comes in at the window love crawls under the bed.

A HOME LONGING.

I long for the ease of the grass and the trees,
And the murmur of the brook,
The scent of the flowers,
And the shady bowers,
And Nature an open book.

Away from the heat of the city street,
Away from its stir and strife;
Away where God's air
Brings surcease of care,
And men live the larger life.

In the old, deep pool, 'neath the elm, so cool,
To watch for the bobbing float,
The tug at the line,
The bass that is mine,
And over my treasures gloat.

To wend my way, where the new-mown hay
Exhales its fragrance rare;
To loll and to dream,
For a little to seem
Earth holds not for me a care.

To stand on the shore and watch as of yore
The sun sink in Huron's wave,
Trace the pathway of light,
Whereon goblin or sprite
Dance over some sailor's grave.

And when night's sable screen is dropped o'er the scene
Hear naught but the cricket's call,
And the evening trill
Of the whip-poor-will,
And the notes of the waterfall.

It is thus in my breast I feel an unrest
That only this can allay—
To live over in truth
The joys of my youth—
I'm starting for home today.

—R. B. J. Stanbury.

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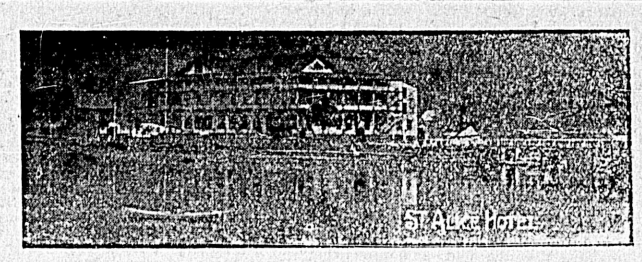

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An English Dreyfus.

Astonishing Case of Adolph Beck—Imprisoned as Another Man—Released and Again Imprisoned—Miraculous Escape—Offered Money Consolation by the Government.

A most astounding case of criminal conviction through mistaken identity, coupled, some think, with unbelievable stupidity, and complicated by a set of circumstances that would not receive credence if woven into fiction, has been absorbing public attention in London and throughout England. Adolph Beck—twice convicted of fraud, once sentenced to seven years penal servitude, which he served, and, at the last moment, miraculously saved from another sentence of ten or fourteen years—is the central character in the remarkable series of incidents that is occupying public attention. Beck was entirely innocent of the crime with which he was charged—fraud—yet he was adjudged guilty despite his impassioned plea for justice. And, queerly, the testimony by which he was held on the hearing in the justice's court, would, if admitted in the higher court, have cleared him.

The story begins in 1877. In London, in that year, a man who courted obscurity under the name of John Smith, was convicted of defrauding one Louisa Leonard of earrings, a finger-ring, and eleven shillings. Smith had formed the acquaintance of the complaining witness, had told her that he was Lord Willoughby, that he had a house in St. John's wood, and that he wanted a housekeeper. Under this pretence he borrowed her jewelry, in order, he said, that he might have it duplicated in better material ,and also money, giving her a check on the Union Bank for the latter. Other women testified to having been defrauded by Smith in the same manner. The case was plain against him, and he was convicted and sentenced to five years.

This all happened away back in 1887. In 1896, nineteen years afterward, similar crimes were committed. The method used was about the same employed by Smith in 1877, so it was agred among the police that he was at his old tricks. A man supposed to be Smith was arrested. He swore that he was Adolph Beck. Eliss Spurrell, who had arrested Smith in 1877, swore that Beck was Smith. Fanny Nutt, a victim of the second series of frauds, swore that Beck was the man who, by pretending that he had a house in St. John's Wood, and needed a housekeeper, obtained her jewelry, and gave her a check on the Union Bank. Other girls testified to a similar experience. To some of them he had said that he was Lord de Wilton. Same crime, same methods, same man—what more could the justice want? So Beck, alleged to be Smith, ex-convict, was bound over to be tried in the Old Bailey for a felony. His trial there was a remarkable one.

All the evidence in the police-court trial showed that the rascal of 1877 was the rascal of 1896—that Smith, long after his release from prison, had adopted his former way of making a living. The police judge was satisfied that Beck was Smith, and as Smith he was sent to the Old Bailey for final trial. But there, strangely enough, the Smith contention was dropped—in fact, was forced out. Spurrell, the policeman who had identified him, did not testify. Had Spurrell appeared there it would have been conclusively proven that Beck was not Smith, for Major Lindholm, Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of Denmark, swore that Beck was in Lima, Peru, in 1880. Smith, at that time, was in jail. Colonel Josiah Harris, an unimpeachable witness, swore that he knew Beck in Lima from 1875 to 1882. The consul-general of Peru in Liverpool swore that he knew Beck in Lima in 1882. But, to the judge, this had nothing to do with the case. It was ruled that whether or not Beck was the John Smith of 1877 had nothing to do with the case. He was the man who, shortly before, had swindled servant girls. The girls had identified him, and that was enough. Yet, had Spurrell been allowed to testify in the Old Bailey and swear that Beck was Smith, the case would have fallen flat, for the evidence of the witnesses quoted would have proved that Beck and Smith could not be the same. Similarly with the handwriting expert's testimony. He tangled himself. He swore that the Union Bank checks of 1877 and 1896 were in the same hand, which was not Beck's hand. To offset that he swore that Beck, in writing the checks, had used a disguised hand. Yet, Beck was in Peru in 1877. He could not have written the checks issued that year. How, then, could he have written the checks of 1896, which, as admitted by the expert, were written by the hand that wrote the first ones? But this testimony was not admitted. It would have cleared Beck, taken in connection with his alibi.

Beck was convicted. Then came an astounding thing. The police court proceedings and Spurrell's testimony were resurrected, and Beck was sent to Portland jail as Smith, with a first conviction against him—and this after testimony to show that he was not Smith had been excluded from the trial.

Beck went to prison. He "banged the tins, he bawled the hymns" with the rest of them. For two years he was there, a crushed, bewildered man, before he discovered that the Smith who was convicted in 1887 was a Jew. Beck sent a petition to the home office asking that the prison doctor be allowed to examine him. This was done, and the doctor reported that Beck was not a Jew. The home office removed the stigma of previous conviction from him, thereby admitting that he was not the Smith that he had been designated on the prison record—but he remained in jail. He forwarded one petition after another, setting forth his case as I have presented it—the fact that he was not Smith, and that it must have been Smith who committed both series of crimes. Beck sent a dozen or more of these petitions, but they were ignored. He was released when he had finished his term—then came another remarkable chapter.

After his release, in 1901, Beck lived with George R. Sims, the journalist, who had known him in 1888, who had always believed him innocent, and who had just furnished the Daily Mail with a series of letters which are a scathing arraignment of the course the home office, and all who were connected with the incidents by which Beck was proclaimed a felon. While with Sims, Beck devoted his time to attending to the business he had been pursuing when convicted, and in trying to establish his innocence. He spent over a thousand pounds in this manner, and fought valiantly to clear his name of the smirch upon it. His plea was attracting public attention, and he was growing hopeful, when an astounding thing happened. Smith appeared again; Smith defrauded servant girls; Smith claimed to be Lord Willoughby, with a house in St. John's Wood; Smith gave his victims checks on the Union Bank; and Beck was arrested as the criminal. Gasp with astonishment, if you will, but the records bear out my statements that, on July 15, 1904, Beck was again arrested as being the man of 1877, and the man he had in 1896 proved himself not to be.

In this last trial Pauline Scott was the principal witness. She had been swindled out of a gold ring, a watch, and one pound by a man who had called himself Lord Willoughby, who wanted a housekeeper for his establishment in St. John's Wood, who gave her a check on the Union Bank. The police went to work on the case. They discovered that Beck ate in a certain restaurant. Pauline Scott was placed where she could watch him, and she said he was the man. On this testimony, and similar testimony by other girls, he was convicted a second time, and at the trial the same handwriting expert who had testified in 1896 swore that the checks written in 1877, in 1896, and in 1904, were by the same hand—that they were in Beck's disguised handwriting. Beck's counsel tried to resurrect former testimony, to show the impossibility of Beck and Smith being the same, but he was convicted, and sent to jail to await sentence. Then the miracle happened.

While Beck was in jail, awaiting sentence, an inspector of the detective department accidentally turned into the police department one morning and asked if there were any prisoners. He was told that there was a man there charged with defrauding two servant girls by a trick. The inspector knew of the Beck case, and with it in mind went in to see the prisoner. He saw upon his chin the scar for which vain search had been made on Beck when he was on trial in 1896. He exclaimed, "John Smith!" and reported his discovery to his chief. An investigation was made, and, two days later, Beck was set free. At last he was cleared of the charges against him—at last it was publicly acknowledged that Adolph Beck was Adolph Beck, not John Smith.

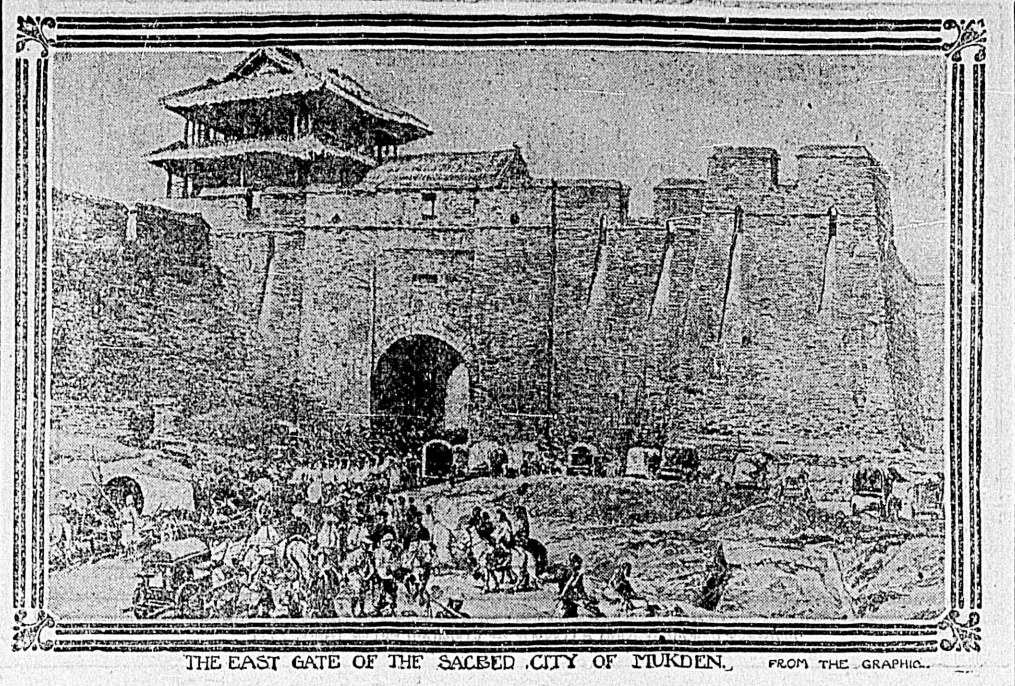
The case is a remarkable instance, for one thing, of the unreliability of identification by ignorant people. The girls who gave damaging testimony against Beck in 1896 and in 1904, swore that Beck was the man who had defrauded them, and Spurrell swore that he was the Smith of 1887. Yet, now that the real Smith has been found, it is discovered that there is little real resemblance between them. Besides this is the fact that Beck, who is a Norwegian, speaks English with a foreign accent—and think of a man with a Norwegian accent trying to impersonate an English lord!

Beck has been offered two thousand pounds by the government as compensation if he will let the case drop. He has rejected it, and demanded an investigation. The Daily Mail, which, with almost the entire press behind it, is clamoring for a public ventilation of the whole affair, has guaranteed him his two thousand pounds in case he fails to receive it from the government.

Beck calls his prosecution a conspiracy. He can not be blamed very much; and any one is justified in pronouncing it a piece of colossal stupidity on the part of his prosecutors.

PICCADILLY.

London, August 20, 1904.



THE EAST GATE OF THE SACRED CITY OF MUKDEN. FROM THE GRAPHIC.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

Restoring Soil Fertility.—Destroying Weeds.

In the older provinces of Canada the majority of the farms have been decreasing in soil fertility year by year. Many of the pioneer farmers assumed that the richness of the virgin soil was practically inexhaustible, a mistake that is all too frequently repeated by the settlers on our new lands at the present day. With the deep, rich vegetable mold of the virgin soil, and looking to the present rather than to the future, it seemed profitable to the early settlers to exhaust the available fertility of the upper layer, and then bring to the surface by deep plowing a lower layer to suffer the same treatment. In this way the vegetable matter or humus has been largely exhausted, and the soil has lost its fine texture and mellowness, its capacity for absorbing and retaining water, its permeability to roots, its capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, all of which are regarded by scientists as more important than the actual chemical composition of the soil.

Restoring Fertility.—The problem today is how to restore the fertility of the soil and at the same time make a living off the land. What system of cultivation will enable us to obtain a soil with a fair amount of vegetable matter to the depth of at least a few inches?

The Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farms seem to have solved the problem by adopting shallow cultivation and a systematic rotation of crops in which clover occupies a prominent place. Under this method, as outlined by Professor Reynolds, the land is plowed only once in three or four years, all the rest of the cultivation being done with harrows, cultivators and other implements which cut, crush, pulverize and loosen, but do not invert the soil.

The Land in Summer and Fall.—To show clearly the method of summer cultivation, let us suppose that the second year's crop has been taken off a clover field. The sod is plowed about August, as early as possible in order to take advantage of the summer's heat to decompose the roots. Then it is harrowed to loosen the surface and prevent the escape of moisture, which is also required in decomposition. After that it is cultivated frequently, without tearing up the sod, the objects being to destroy the weeds that may be growing and to enable the sod to rot by keeping in the moisture. As the manure is plowed in with the sod, it will be well decomposed before winter, thus ensuring a good supply of humus for the next crop. The last thing in the fall the land should be ribbed up in the same manner as for turnip drills. This is best done with a double moldboard plow. This ribbing prevents leaching away of the plant food, most of which is heaped into the drills; exposes a greater surface to the pulverizing action of frost; and allows a more rapid drying in the spring, and consequently earlier working and seeding.

Probably the next crop will be ensilage corn or roots. In the spring the ridges are smoothed down and a good seed-bed formed without using the plow. After the crop is sown, surface cultivation is continued to kill the weeds and conserve the moisture. In the fall the ground is again ribbed up for the winter. The following year a spring grain crop may be sown and the land seeded down, completing the rotation.

When Weeds Are Troublesome.—Surface cultivation affords the best means of destroying weeds. There are, of course, various ways of eradicating troublesome weeds, depending largely upon the sort of crops grown and the nature of the weeds themselves. One method is to prevent the seed from maturing, by growing a hoed-crop or an early maturing crop as clover. With a late maturing crop, which allows the weed seeds to ripen, it is advisable to adopt surface cultivation after harvest, so as to encourage these seeds to germinate the same season, when the young plants can be destroyed. Under such circumstances it is a too common practice to bury the seeds by deep plowing, leaving them in a condition to come to the surface and germinate in some future crop, in which very likely it will be impossible to destroy them.

VALUE OF MATHEMATICS.

Develops Reason Which Is the Compass of Life.

More time should be devoted to the study of mathematics. It is, as I believe, the most important branch that is taught in our public schools. And yet it is pursued with less interest by the majority of students than are many other branches of much less importance and value. Especially is this true with reference to the female element that helps to make up the vast army of school children of our nation. There are some who are or the opinion that it is only time wasted for a girl to give much time and attention to the study of mathematics. However, this idea is not quite so prevalent as in former years. The study of mathematics is good, healthful exercise for the brain. It is to the brain what athletic exercises are to the muscles of the body. It strengthens and develops the reasoning faculties and produces steadiness and equilibrium of mind. It also tends to keep one within the bounds of reason while deliberating and deciding upon any question. No mathematical problem was ever solved or ever can be solved by any other process than that formulated by the dictates of reason and common sense. The principles of mathematics are founded upon the basis of reason. Therefore, all mathematical and philosophical calculations must take their bearings and proceed from this point. It is the only safe course to pursue. And a structure erected upon any other basis than this is sure to totter and fall, because of the lack of proper support. In all mathematical calculations one must deal only with facts. Fancies and visionary speculations have no place in the study of mathematics. The value and importance of sober thought and philosophical reasoning should be instilled or planted in the minds of children as early as possible, and as the mind grows and develops, the seed thus sown will likewise grow and expand, and thereby add strength and stability to the mind and character of the individual. A plant will wither and die if not cultivated and supplied with nourishment necessary to sustain life and promote growth. So it is with our faculties. The mind will become weak and deranged unless stimulated by exercise and furnished with a sufficient supply of healthful food.

It is not necessary that any important study be discarded or even neglected in order to give more time to mathematics, but that mathematics be given at least an equal place with other studies. It is a study that appeals to reason, and is therefore important. The compass is the mariner's principal guide. Without its aid the vessel would lose her bearings and perhaps be lost in the storm far out at sea, or go to pieces upon the rocks off some lonely shore. So the compass of reason and we venture out upon the broad expanse of life's treacherous waters.—Oregonian.

THE CHILDREN AND THE STREETS.

Christian Guardian.

A correspondent of the Toronto World, in a thoughtful and earnest letter, calls attention to the fact that "on the streets of our city thousands of children, ranging from 5 to 16 years of age, may be seen till 10 or even 11 o'clock at night." He very pertinently asks what is the probable outcome of such a state of things, and answers his own question by the incontrovertible statement that there is "no better school for vice, no better means for the development of criminals and degenerates than the streets of any large city at night." He points to the terrible fact that in the city of not quite 250,000 population no fewer than 1000 children had judgment passed upon them in the courts last year, and proposes a curfew or some compulsory system of keeping children off the streets at night. The editor calls attention to the correspondent's letter in a well considered and sympathetic article. As he points out, the children are neglected, shamefully neglected, by their parents. It is the fathers and mothers of these children that are to blame. And when one considers a moment, one is appalled at the carelessness, the criminal carelessness, shown in this regard by parents of whom better things might be expected. For the parents of hosts of these children are respectable people. And yet night after night their boys and girls are on the streets. Now, what would be thought of any government or philanthropic institution that allows its inmates on the street after dark? It would not exist a month. And yet, surely, parents ought to be more careful over their own flesh and blood than strangers, however paternal. If the curfew will cure the evil, let us have the curfew by all means. But the curfew is most needed in the hearts of the people, the curfew of a sense of responsibility and of a genuine regard for the souls and bodies of their own offspring.

A young lady explains that an octagon is a round bottle with the corners cut off.

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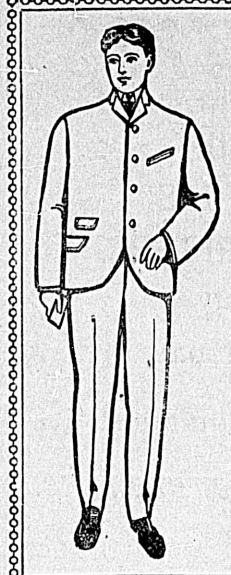

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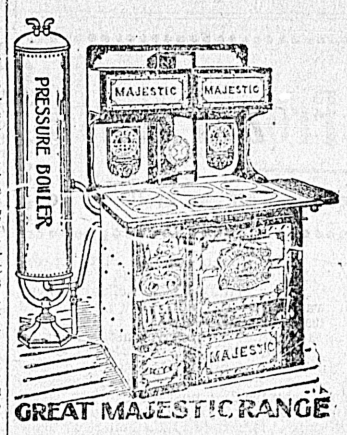

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Church Case in Scotland

A Link With The Past.

Three centuries ago the "reek of Master Patrick Hamilton infected as many as it blew upon," and imbued them with that reforming spirit which, from that day to this, has characterised the religious life of Scotland. From the ashes of that martyr-stake in the court of the sea tower of St. Andrew's sprang the Protestant church, which, though born in adversity, yet flourished and increased in the face of the bitter opposition of the temporal power. For it was not by the aid and recognition of the State, but rather in spite of the State that the church became the voice of the people in Scotland. Frequently the general assembly of the church was the sole representative institution of which the nation could boast, and the laws of that body were virtually the laws of the land. The meetings of the general assembly were the only means whereby the wishes of the people might find expression; and thus it came about that, with an antagonistic Catholic sovereign and, for the most part, a Catholic nobility, the church became the sole representative of Protestantism in Scotland. The first of many notable assemblies was convened in December, 1560. It was supported by one faction of the Scottish nobles; but among its opponents were numbered not only the rest of the nobility, but also the supreme "authority," Mary Queen of Scots. And had it not been that the Protestant party were led by the greatest statesman Scotland has ever seen, their cause would have suffered a reverse from which it might never have recovered. As it was, under the leadership of John Knox, the reforming party weathered the storm and vindicated their right to absolute spiritual independence.

Now, if we can understand and appreciate the spirit which carried the reformers in the sixteenth century through fire and sword to ultimate and complete victory, we shall the more readily understand the movement which split the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, and we shall also understand the nature of the issue raised by the decision of the House of Lords on August 1. The course of Scottish ecclesiastical politics from 1560 to 1843 is so complicated that no detailed account of it can be given here. Suffice it to say that the relation of the church to friendly nobles, on the one hand, and to the hostile "authority" on the other, gave rise to two conflicting desires. These were represented by two distinct parties within the church—one of which we may call the State Party and the other the party of Independence. Of the two the party of Independence saw farther into the future. Having learnt by bitter experience in the past that a State connection was an obstacle in the path of spiritual progress, they saw that, if they wished to have freedom of thought and action, they must shake off the trammels of state support. Thus it was that two parties rose within the church. And the question at issue between them—that of State establishment—ultimately rent the church in twain. For when, in 1834, the progressive party gained the ascendancy in the assembly, they at once moved forward towards the extension of their own bounds and union with other dissenting bodies. But here the civil courts stepped in, and denied to them the right, which they claimed, of independent action. For nine years the conflict raged, during which the general assembly of 1838 resolutely affirmed its own spiritual independence. In 1842 the assembly again asserted this right, and "pledged the church to self-disestablishment in the event of submission to the State being enforced; and in 1843 about one-half of the assembly fulfilled the pledge for themselves in the separating protest of that year." Those who then left the Established Church assumed the name of the Free Church of Scotland, thereby asserting their claim to be a National Church. And they remained under this name till 1900, the year of their eventful union with the United Presbyterian Church.

The era, however, of Christian reunion had begun long before the Act of 1900. During the struggle between the State and independence parties within the Established Church several small sections had broken off. In 1733 the Secession, and in 1752 the Relief, Churches left the Establishment, though they still retained a lively sympathy with the spiritual independence party within it. This party remained in the Established Church in the hope that she might be regenerated from within; and it was with that end in view that they embarked on the course of church legislation which ended with almost appalling swiftness in the disruption of 1843. In 1847, four years after the party of Independence had, by its own act, become the Free Church, the Secession and Relief churches resolved to unite; and, finding no obstacles to such a union, they became the United Presbyterian Church. Under that name they continued till, in 1900, they united with the Free Church—the new body assuming the name of the United Free Church of Scotland. The negotiations which preceded the act of union in 1900 were originally opened about 1860, and the proposals at that time included not only the Free and the United Presbyterian Churches, but also the Reformed Presbyterians, or "Cameronians"—who had left the State Church in 1690—and the English Presbyterian Church.

Only two branches of the proposed scheme came to fruition—the Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches united in Scotland, and in England the United and English Presbyterian Churches. For the minority in the Free Church which dissented from the union with the United Presbyterians was so considerable that it was deemed advisable to postpone the final act. By the year 1900 this minority had dwindled both in numbers and importance; and when the proposal was finally put to the vote it was discovered to be the will of the general assembly of the Free Church, by a majority of 643 to 27. The same proposal was carried unanimously by the United Presbyterians. And the union was consummated on October 31, 1900.

Now the minority, considering that the Free Church in entering into this union had violated the principles of the disruption of 1843, appealed to the court of session in Edinburgh with the claim that they, and not the majority, constituted the true Free Church, and were therefore entitled to its property. The basis of their claim can be summed up briefly: "The duty of an establishment of religion, and all other points found in the Confession of Faith of 1647 and 1690, they held to be unchangeably binding on the Free Church, whose majority had attempted to escape from that obligation in its Declaratory Act, and still more in its union of 1900." And the Free Church certainly had departed from the strict letter of that confession, for they had united with a body—the United Presbyterians—who denied the truth and validity of the Establishment principle. But the Free Church, in doing so, held that she was only exercising the right of independent thought and action, so dearly bought for her by her founders at the disruption. And the Scottish courts upheld this view—a decision which was reversed four weeks ago by the House of Lords.

The real question at issue is this: What is a creed and to what uses may it be put? If, following the Lord Chancellor, we take the view that, in the case of a church holding property, her creed is to be regarded as the equivalent of the articles of association of a commercial company, then, no doubt, the Free Church violated these articles, and very justly suffers the loss of her property in consequence. But that is an impossible view of a creed. And the comparison between a church and a commercial company shows how incapable some of the judges were of understanding the true nature of a Scottish church. But to return to the question of creeds. "A church's confession must be the real expression of the mind of the church as presently existing. A church cannot merely say, 'This was the confession of a church established by law on this basis . . . we received it from our fathers and we have accommodated ourselves to it, until now we are cast in its mould, and have abandoned whatever would not be restricted by its bounds.' If the confession of a church is to be true, it must be the free utterance of her actual belief. The church must make the confession, not the confession the church." And come what will, the church is bound to maintain her right to alter her confession. For the wider knowledge of advancing years must ever and anon demand a broad reconstruction of her confession, which is the only formal expression of her belief. And no such expression can be final, no matter how necessary or how valuable it was to those who originally uttered it. A creed is but a sign post on the road to Truth. It can never lay claim to be a complete expression of Truth. For Truth is infinite and unchangeable. But man's point of view, even his power of expression, must change as the breadth and clearness of his vision increase. As new vistas of Truth open up before him, he will soon be compelled to discard, however reluctantly, some portion of his former belief. And he must give new expression to his new belief. The old bottles cannot contain the new wine. And, further, "it is undeniable that, over a vast area, our knowledge, and, still more, our sense of mystery, is greater than that of our fathers; and we shall only show that our wisdom is less than theirs if we fail to modify and enlarge accordingly the bounds of our confession of faith."

Now, this implies that the church must have complete spiritual independence. For centuries Scotland has claimed this right. In 1605 John Welsh, son-in-law of Knox, wrote from his prison: "These two points—first, that Christ is the Head of His church; secondly, that she is free in her government from all other jurisdiction except Christ's—are the special cause of our imprisonment, being now convicted as traitors for maintaining thereof." To this question of spiritual independence we owe the great struggles of Scottish history. Were it merely an ecclesiastical question it would not be worth all the sacrifices that have been made for it. But it is more than that. It is the expression of a deep religious conviction; and, as such, it has been fought for, over and over again, in Scotland. It was the mainspring of the Covenanting movement, which secular historians have so signally failed to appreciate simply because they lacked the religious instinct by which alone that heroic effort could be understood and appraised. It was the inspiring ideal which the noble leaders of the Secession Church of the eighteenth century placed before them. And it was in pursuit of its realization that Chalmers led the Free Church out into the wilderness in 1843. When five hundred men gave up incomes amounting to about £100,000 a year; when they left comfortable homes for the shelter of the pine woods; when they voluntarily abandoned churches round which clung the affectionate associations of a lifetime to worship on the sand and stones of a seashore still wet from the receding tide, or on the wind-swept heather of the mountain side; when, as a result of all this, they placed themselves in direct opposition to the most powerful class in the country, and had to endure the hardship of social banishment—it is hard to believe that they were prompted by anything but a great enthusiasm. And when we consider that those who voluntarily entered on this course of self-impoverishment and deprivation were the most devout and wisest men in Scotland, and that they were led by a sagacious and far-seeing statesman, it is impossible to think, with the present House of Lords, that their action was a hasty mistake. That it was not hasty is proved by the fact that it was the culmination of years of careful deliberation. And we may well refuse to take the opinion of five English Lords as evidence that Chalmers and his followers were acting under a mistaken impulse when they declared, in word and in act, that by their voluntary secession from the Established Church in 1843 they were vindicating the right of the church to act as her conscience dictated. We have been told that the strife of 1843 raged round the question of patronage. Now, though in one or two cases the decision of the civil courts at that time was given on that particular question, the whole movement sprang from a sincere desire for spiritual independence. Patronage may have been the occasion, but it certainly was not the cause of the disruption. The cause was the affirmation, by a majority of the ministers of the church, of the principle of spiritual independence.

But we are now told by certain well-known organs of the British press that the decision of the House of Lords on August 1st did not touch the question of spiritual independence, but was given on a question of breach of trust. And it is asserted that, though the United Free Church lost her property through breach of trust, she still retains her spiritual independence. But if a church is penalized by the state for following the dictates of her Master, surely that is interference with her right of free action. It may be argued that the State can only touch the visible body of the church and that the Spirit lives and moves and has its being in a region above and beyond all material interference. That is quite true. But it must be remembered that the church is a spiritual body acting in a material world, and, as such, she must have the material machinery wherewith to carry on her beneficent work—that is, she must organize her operations by means of property—buildings wherein her members may meet to worship and seek spiritual comfort and guidance for their daily life, funds to support and houses to shelter those who dedicate their lives to the ministration of that comfort and guidance. Existing in a world of physical facts, the Spirit can only fulfill its benevolent function by means of material possessions. To rob the church of these means the crippling, if not the entire suppression, of her activity. It is, therefore, nonsense to speak of the judgment of the House of Lords as affecting property and property alone. It has struck a blow at the very heart of the church, and has thereby threatened the national life in its most vital organ.

The most extraordinary fact in the whole case is that the Free Church is suffering for the second time in the same cause. And what does this mean? It means that she loses colleges, churches, manses and mission stations; it means that Robert Rainy, principal of the New College and leader of the Free Church, must leave his college, endeared to him by many historic associations; it means that Marcus Dods, and James Denney, and Thomas Lindsay, and James Stalker, and George Adam Smith, and James Orr, and A. R. MacEwen, and Alexander Martin, and S. D. F. Salmond, and James Iverach, and many others—all of them eminent men and leaders in the intellectual and religious life of Scotland—must leave their classrooms and go elsewhere to seek places of study in new buildings, unhallowed by past memories; it means that their students will be impoverished, for many of them live on bursaries supplied from endowment funds—and these will go; it means that the splendid libraries of the Free Church, from which generations of students have drawn knowledge and inspiration, will be handed to a single professor and a couple of students; it means that Principal Miller of Madras and his colleagues in India must leave their magnificent colleges, reared by their own labor, and attended by more students than Oxford and Cambridge together; it means that more than one thousand churches and manses will stand empty, and that the men and women who have built them at the expense of their own money, time and labor must seek homes and places of worship elsewhere; it means that hundreds of courageous missionaries will be driven from their homes and their churches, and the lamp of their enterprise extinguished; and it means the loss of a sum of money amounting to about £1,125,000, consisting, for the most part, of endowments given by pious supporters of the Free Church, some of whom are still alive and have entered the Union!

This is a tremendous price; and it seems unjust that the church should be called upon to pay it twice over. But, in the paying, Scotland is repaid a thousandfold in the new enthusiasm which has set the hearts of her people on fire. Never before in the present generation has there been such a great awakening to the power of things spiritual. And the greatness of the occasion seems to have been grasped most of all by the younger men. They know that today is their opportunity; and they are rendy to seize it. They have seen the pillar of fire moving onwards before them, and they are rising to follow.

A. F. WHYTE.

A Scotsman had for thirty-seven years brought home his full wages every week. One week at the end of that period he gave his wife sixpence less than the full amount. This so distressed the thrifty woman that she went to consult the minister on the subject. He tried to comfort her by saying that sixpence in thirty-seven years was not a large amount. "It's no' the money I'm thinking aboot," she replied, "but I'm fearin' that John has been takin' to drink, and betting, maybe, and other worldly pleasures."

SCENTING DANGER.

[PRESS NOTE—Lord Dundonald will come to Canada in quest of sport.]

MR. FISHER and SIR F. BORDEN:—"Is this our finish?"

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The Awful Jargon of Learned Men

Harold Begbie, in London Daily Mail

In a narrow yard, with a few geraniums on its windowsills, lives the oldest professor of Cambridge, the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, of St. John's.

He is in his eightieth year, but his natural force, thanks perhaps to a vegetarian diet, is not abated. A small man, with a huge head low in the stooping shoulders, and the limbs still straight and mobile. The eyes are hidden till he raises his head by overhanging grey eyebrows; and the high solid forehead is seamed in every direction by infinitesimal threads of thought. The mouth and chin are shaven; the rest is covered by a mass of grey hair. The underlip has the scholar's critical depression at the corners, and the deep voice, with its hesitating, word-weighing speech, has the pleasant note of careful scholarship. He is dressed in decent black, worn to a bookish hue, with a little white cravat tied carelessly under the grey hairs of his beard.

As I sat with him in a little low-ceiled room, where every stool and table and what-not supported an open book, and where the writing table was covered with piles of his MSS., I found that this great classical scholar was wholly and completely unmoved by all the prodigious pother of the British Association. I found, in a word, that he inhabited a different world.

"No," he said to me, "I confess that I take no interest in science. You must not misunderstand me. In the achievements of science, in the solid work of science, which adds grandeur to the universal scheme, I find great pleasure. But"—his eyes twinkled and he laughed—"in the awful jargon talked by these learned men I confess that I find neither pleasure nor understanding. I don't know how it is, but really they seem incapable of expressing themselves in language intelligible to educated men. It was not so in ancient days. Celsus, Galen, Pliny—they all wrote with the grace and lucidity of men of letters, and the least scientific of their contemporaries could read them with delight. But science—science which quarrels with theology for its inadequate expression of spiritual things—cannot express even material things in a language which scholars can understand! What a condition of affairs! I really think they ought to make it their business, in the interest of science—which we must suppose exists for humanity—to express themselves in such a fashion as scholars at least can understand."

So we talked, and I perceived more and more that this brilliant scholar inhabits a world as far asunder from the world of physical science as the earth from the moon. It would be as easy for Professor Mayor and Professor Ray Lankester to hold a conversation as it would be for a Russian peasant and a Laplander to exchange ideas. Both are able men, both live in the same period, and both are sons of the same country, yet their worlds of thought are sundered by impassable seas. Think what this means for the man in the street.

But if it be urged that Faith and Science must necessarily occupy different regions and speak a different language, I would point out that, just as Professor Mayor is separated from the man of science, so, too, the physicist is separated from the anthropologist and the anthropologist from the zoologist, and the zoologist from the chemist.

Until I moved from Cambridge during this week of British Association meetings, I did not realize how deep and wide is the gulf which separates one branch of human knowledge from another. When I entered a meeting of Section A I found myself in a world utterly different from and having no knowledge of the world of Section D. When I talked with members from Section E I found myself speaking in a different language from that in which I had spoken with members from Section B. And when I attended garden parties and receptions I could not fail to notice that the members from one section did not fraternize with members from another, but that each in its separate group discussed the work of its own particular section, and lived as if the rest of human knowledge had no existence.

Professor Mayor had been struck by the same thing. "However useful science may be," he said, "I cannot help thinking that this specialization must have a very narrowing effect upon the mind. The man of science rarely sees life steadily, and sees it whole. This is probably why there has been an antagonism between it and religion. They have not got the time to understand religion, and when they do talk about it or write about it they really utter the most dreadful nonsense. Some of them have actually believed that the Bible records as an historical fact that Joshua made the moon stand still! They have no knowledge of literature, these people, certainly none of theology. In fact, there is very little scholarship in the world.

"Poor dear Leslie Stephen—an excellent good fellow himself, a clever fellow, too, but certainly not an accurate scholar—was received in London like a prophet. Amazing! And look at the 'Dictionary of National Biography'—columns for actors and paragraphs for some of our greatest scholars! Really and truly, it is quite boyish. And now people want to do away with Latin and Greek in schools in order that boys may be taught French and German. Why, it's so silly. Latin and Greek must always be taught; and French and German, or Italian, ought to be learned at home as a second and third language merely by reading aloud in one's spare hours. Every educated man ought to speak two or three languages, but no man can be educated, however many languages he may speak, if he does not know Latin and Greek."

I introduced a little science into the sanctum of this scholar by telling him how the physicist has reduced all matter to electricity, and how some of them are now groping their way towards the spiritual interpretation of life. He was not greatly moved. Science he regards as a world-wise parent might regard a child crammed with the most fantastical ambitions. There will be no satisfying explanation of life's mystery, he thinks, till the awakening of death, and the sooner science returns to the humility and tranquility of the Christian faith the sooner will it realize that knowledge, however great, can never read the riddle of life and never satisfy the appetite of the soul for spiritual things. This is his conviction.

Professor Mayor, in his book-lined, low-roofed Cambridge room, is a prophet of the simple life. He dislikes the complexities of science and he denounces the extravagances of society. He would have all men simple and modest, given to no luxuries, and feeling in their souls a manlike contempt for money standards, gambling, and extravagance. And he is one who practices even that which he does preach. At half-past six he breakfasts on porridge and fruit; at half-past one he eats vegetables and unleavened bread; and at a quarter past seven he dines in hall on a vegetable soup, a vegetable savory and a little lemonade—his only drink in the day. For some considerable time he reduced his nutrition bill to twopence a day!

He is a charming man, full of scholarly talk and a round humor. When he condemns follies it is always with a pitying and generous little laugh. He is never bitter, never in a hurry and nothing of a proselytiser. While the world rushes into extravagances, and science confuses herself with the threads of knowledge, he, in the security of his faith and his scholarship, smiles at all the turmoil, and peacefully awaits the end.

"PAGAN LONDON."

By Marie Corelli in London Bystander.

London is "a pagan city." Such is the uncompromising verdict pronounced upon it by the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, of great St. Paul's. "A pagan city," he says, "with churches glimmering here and there like fairy lamps twinkling in the spaces of darkness upon a lawn. Like fairy lamps, they serve to show the darkness rather than to illuminate it." It is in a manner striking and curious that the Archdeacon should have chosen such a simile as "fairy lamps" for the churches. It was an unconsciously happy hit—no doubt absolutely unintentional. But it has described the churches of today with marvelous exactitude. They are "fairy lamps"—no more!—only fit for show,—of no use in a storm—and quenched easily with a strong puff of wind. Fairy lamps!—not strong or steady beacons—not lighthouses in the rough sea of life, planted bravely on impregnable rocks of faith to which the drowning sailor may cling for rescue and haply find life again. Fairy lamps! Multiply them by scores, good Archdeacon!—quadruple them in every corner of this "pagan" city of ours, over which the heart of every earnest thinker must yearn with a passion of love and pity, and they shall be no use whatever to light the blackness of one soul's midnight of despair! "Pagan London!" The roaring, rushing crowd—the broad deep river of suffering, working, loving, struggling humanity, sweeping on, despite itself, to the limitless sea of Death—every unit in the mass craving for sympathy, praying for guidance, longing for comfort, trying to discover ways out of pain and grief, and hoping to find God somehow and somewhere—and naught but "fairy lamps"—twinkling doubtfully, making the gloom more visible, the uncertainty of the gathering shadows more confusing and misleading!—"fairy lamps" of which the "Church of the Laodiceans," so strongly reproved by the "Spirit" in the Revelation of St. John the Divine, must have been the originator and precursor—"I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot. So, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth!"

It is perhaps to be doubted whether any churchman, no matter how distinguished, learned, fashionable or popular, has any right to call London or any city which is under the Christian dispensation, "pagan." No one man can honestly say he has probed the heart of another—and if this be true, as it undoubtedly is, still less can one man assume to judge the faith or the emotions of six million hearts—six million striving, working and struggling souls. That even a handful of the six million should still wander towards "fairy lamp" churches, in the hope to find warmth and luminance for their poor lives in such flickering and easily quenched sparks of light, speaks volumes for the touching faith, the craving hope, the desire of ultimate good, which animates our "pagan" citizens. For, if after two thousand years of Christianity, some of them are still passionately asking to be taught and guided, still praying for strength and courage to fight against many natural besetting sins, and still seeking after such pure ideals of work and attainment as can alone make life worth living, it is not they, surely, who merit the term "pagan." They should not be so much blamed as compassionated, if, when searching for God's fair and open sunshine, they only stumble at the "fairy lamps," and, angered thereby, turn altogether away into the outer darkness. Such a term as "pagan" might be applied possibly with far more justice to their teachers and preachers, who, having all the means of help and consolation at their disposal, fail to perform their high duties with either power, conviction or effect. It is quite easy to say "pagan London"—but what if one spoke of "pagan clergy?" What of certain ecclesiastics who do not believe one word of the creed they profess, and who daily play the part of Judas Iscariot over again in taking money for a new betrayal of Christ? What of the ordained ministers of Christianity who are un-Christian in every word and act of their daily lives? What of the surpliced hypocrites who preach to others what they never even try to practice? What of the countless vicious and worldly clerical bon-vivants, who may be met with everywhere in the houses of wealthy and titled persons, "clothed in fine linen and faring sumptuously every day," talking unsavory society scandal with as much easy glibness as any dissolute "lay" decadent that ever cozened another man's wife away from the path of honor in the tricky disguise of a "Soul?" What of the spiteful, small-minded, quarrelsome little "local" parsons, who, instead of fostering kindness, neighborliness, good-will and unity among their parishioners, set them all by the ears, and play the petty tyrant with a domineering obstinacy which is rather worse than pagan, being purely barbarous? Many cases could easily be quoted where the childish, not to say querulous, pettiness of a ruling vicar has helped to narrow, coarsen and deteriorate the spirit of a whole community, spreading mean jealousies, fostering cheap rivalries, and making every soul in the place, from Sunday school children up to poor workhouse octogenarians, irritable, discontented and unhappy. And if the word "pagan" be used at all, should it not be particularly and specially applied to those theatrical dignitaries of the church whose following of the simple and beautiful doctrine of Christ consists in sheer disobedience to His commands—disobedience openly displayed in the ornate ritual and "vain repetitions" which Christ expressly forbade. "For all their works they do to be seen of men; they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments." And while "enlarging the borders of their garments" they institute "processional" services and promenades round the "fairy lamp" churches, with various altar-bobbings and other foolish ceremonies, caring nothing for the spirit of the faith, if only all forms and observances imported from Rome, or from still older "pagan" rites than the Roman, namely, the Graeco-Egyptian, may be in some way introduced into the simple and unaffected form of prayer authorized by the Church of England. Disloyal to both God and the King, the "pagan clergy" are doing more at this present day to injure the cause of true religion among the masses than is any lack of zeal or want of faith that may exist in the people themselves. Who can blame sensible men and women for staying away from Church, when in nine cases out of ten they know that the officiating minister is less Christian, less enlightened, less charitable and kindhearted than themselves? Canon Allen Edwards, in an admirable letter recently addressed to the Press, has put the case of "pagan London" very clearly. He says: "We do not want new churches." True. No more "fairy lamps" are required for the general misleading of the straying sheep. He adds: "We want new men." This is the real need—men! Men of thought—men of heart—men of true conviction, ardent faith, passionate exaltation, and unceasing devotion—men who will not play about with "show" services, like amateur actors in a charity performance—but who will sincerely care for and sympathize with their fellow creatures, and will offer up the prayer and praise of humanity to an all-wise Omnipotence with that deep heartfelt fervor which is always expressed in the utmost simplicity of form and language—men who have the intelligence to understand intelligent people, and who are as able to deal sympathetically with the spiritual troubles and perplexities of an educated person as with those of an ill-taught and frequently ill-fed rustic—men who, if they preach, can find something to say of the marvels of this God-born creation of which we are a part—who will teach as well as admonish—and who will take reverent care not to set the Almighty Creator within a small circle of their own special form of orthodoxy, and condemn every creature that wanders outside that exclusive "fairy lamp" enclosure. Canon Allen Edwards further remarks that "The reason why the working classes do not go to church is the same reason why I do not go to the Derby, not because I think it wrong, for I have no opinions on the subject, but because I have no interest in the things that go on there. And this is the reason, and no other, why many men do not go to church. They are not interested in what is done there. . . . . A large number of those who are going into the ministry today are, for one most essential part of their work, entirely without the first elements of equipment. They cannot preach, and they are not helped to try and learn, and yet preaching is that very part of their work for which the people expect, and have a right to expect, equipment of the highest order." The Canon says: "They cannot preach." That is true enough, but why? I maintain that if they felt their mission, they could preach it. If they loved their fellow creatures a thousand times better than themselves, as they should do, they would find much of greatness, beauty and truth to say! If they honored and worshipped their Divine Master as they profess to honor and worship Him, there would be little lack of spirit or of eloquence! People always know when a speaker or a preacher is in earnest. He may have a faulty utterance—his elocution may be far from perfect, but if the heart attunes the voice, the voice carries. There are many noble clergy—but they are fewer than the ignoble of the same calling. And many there are, not only ignoble in themselves, but who attempt to pervert their very churches to illegitimate uses. I quote the following from a letter addressed to me on one occasion by a well-known, I will not say notorious, "minister" of the Gospel.

"As the vicar of one of the largest parishes in England, I am often put to it how best to attract to the church the careless and the indifferent. Though a very strong High Anglican, I am an intense believer in the Priesthood of the Laity. It is the one weak spot in the church system that she does not, as do the non-conformists, make sufficient use of and properly appreciate the services of her lay members. It has occurred to me, therefore, this year that by way of a start in this direction I should ask the help of certain leading people in the literary, dramatic and artistic worlds. My friend, Madame X., has already made a beginning by reciting two poems in my church, and thereby moving immensely a congregation of upwards of 3,000 people." Now, Madame X. was and is a well-known actress, and she recited the two poems in question from the chancel steps at the conclusion of the Sunday evening service. I am told (though for this I will not vouch) that money was taken at the church doors, and seats reserved and paid for, precisely as if the sacred building had been suddenly metamorphosed into a theatre or music hall. It never seemed to occur to the reverend gentleman who is the proprietor of this once "consecrated" building that if he could not attract to his church "the careless and indifferent," the fault probably lay in himself and his general unfitness. As a "very strong High Anglican" he would naturally have leanings towards the theatre and its limelight effects, and certes the "Priesthood of the Laity," whatever may be meant by that term, is more to be believed in than the priesthood of this particular ordained "priest" who instituted and encouraged a kind of stage recital from the steps of a sacred chancel, where the actor or actress concerned was invited to declaim his or her lines, with back turned to the altar, the communion table serving as the "scenery." Such men as these are the real "pagans," and they do infinite harm to the dignity and purity of the Christian doctrine, by their unworthy and debasing example. Churches under their dominance are less than "fairy lamps" in their influence for good—they are the mere flare of stage footlights, showing up the grease paint and powder of the clerical mime.

A deep religious sentiment lies at the hearts of the British people, as indeed of all peoples in the world. No nation, small or great, was ever entirely given over to atheism. If atheism and indifference affect a few, or even a majority of persons, the fault is assuredly with those who are elected to teach "the Way, the Truth and the Life." They are chosen out and solemnly ordained to be the friends, lovers and guides of humanity—not to be selfish pedants, quarrelsome quidnuncs and bigoted despots, exposing themselves, as they often do, to the righteous scorn, as well as to the careless contempt of the more honest laity. When they show themselves unworthy, the people fall away. When a minister of religion appears as co-respondent in a divorce case, tens of thousands of men and women turn their backs on the church. When anything low, mean, despicable or treacherous is said or done by a professing "servant of Christ," the evil word or deed from such a source makes Christianity a byword to many more than the merely profane. When great dignitaries of the church sit wine-bibbing at "swagger" dinner parties, relating questionable or "spicy" anecdotes unfitting for the ears of decent women, they have not only lost caste themselves, but have laid all the brethren of their order open to doubt. "Example is better than precept." We have all written that in our school copybooks—and nothing has ever happened, or ever will happen, that is likely to contradict the statement. If London is indeed a "pagan" city, as Archdeacon Sinclair solemnly declares from under the shadowy luminance of his own big "fairy lamp," St. Paul's Cathedral, then the clergy, and the clergy alone are responsible. On their "ordained" heads be it! For "pagan" people are merely the natural outcome of a "pagan" priesthood.

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DESERTS IN THE OCEAN.

Watery Wastes, as Dreary as Those on Land Yet Unplowed by Ships.

Oceans, like continents, have their deserts. On the high seas there are vast spaces whose waves have never been parted by the prow of a sailing vessel or lashed by the propeller of a steamer; immense solitudes where the flap of a sail is never heard nor the strident cry of a siren; veritable deserts, whose silence is broken only by the howling of the wind and the roar of waves which have been vainly pursuing one another since the day of creation.

These deserts lie forgotten betwixt the narrow ocean highways traveled by vessels. In such waste places of the sea a disabled ship, driven out of its course by a hurricane, may drift for months, tossed by the ceaseless ground swell, without being able to hail assistance, her only chance of escape is the possibility that some oceanic current may drag her into a more frequented region.

It is generally supposed that by reason of the universal increase of maritime traffic the sea is everywhere furrowed by vessels. That is a mistake. Ocean commerce has grown enormously during the last half century, but that development is due to the substitution of steam navigation for the old-fashioned employment of sailing vessels. When the first steamer began to churn the water with its paddle wheels the sailing fleets ceased to increase; with the advent of the screw propeller they began to decrease.

The gradual but constant disappearance of sailing ships made the ocean more of a desert than before. Sailing vessels had their established routes in accordance with winds, currents and seasons; the gaps between the routes taken by outward-bound and homeward-bound ships are often considerable. Moreover, the capricious elements not infrequently played the mischief with nautical instructions, and as a result the field of operations for ocean shipping was vastly extended.

This is no longer true today. The liner goes straight ahead in defiance of wind and wave. The ports between which she plies are great industrial or commercial centres, whither come numberless railways, serving as prolongations of the lines of navigation. Freight cars carry their loads of merchandise to the lesser ports and the cities of the interior. The railway has killed coastwise navigation.

The ocean highways are, therefore, anything but numerous. The most frequented of oceans is the Atlantic. Apart from polar seas we see that in its northern part there is only one desert zone—a dreary waste of waters between the route from Europe to the United States or Canada and those from Europe to the Antilles. In the south, between the routes from South America or the Western American coast and the routes from South Africa, extends a desert occasionally traversed by the steamers of the lines from Cape Town and Mozambique, which, when the coffee season is at its height in Brazil, cross the Atlantic for cargoes in Rio Janeiro or Santos.

The Indian Ocean is frequented only in the north by lines out of India and Indo-China, and a little in the west by liners from Oceanica, which call at Colombo, and then make straight for Australia. Two lines, each with a steamer a month, follow a slender lane from Australia to Cape Town. The Pacific is the Sahara of great seas. Saving only the steamships from the Far East to California and British Columbia, a line from Sydney to San Francisco, and a one-horse line (with sailings four or five times a year)—save for these mere ribbon-like streaks the Pacific is a desert. Only a few native canoes ply daringly from island to island in archipelagos girt round with coral reefs—veritable ocean graveyards.

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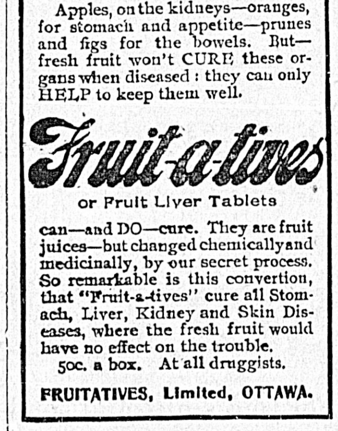

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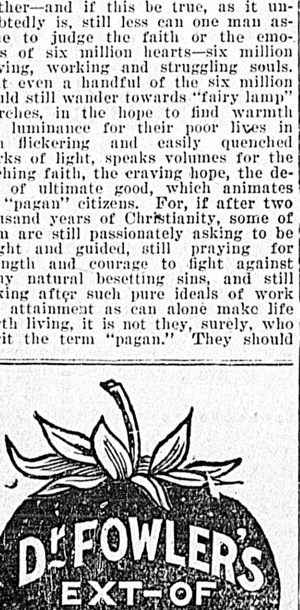

CURES

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use for nearly 60 years and has never failed to give relief.

For Sale

A Very Desirable Farm, Which We Can Recommend You to Investigate.

180 acres, fully one-half the best bottom land in one flat piece. Two creeks run through it. Ten acres thoroughly cleared, 30 acres slashed and partly clear. Some heavy timber, but best land covered with only willow, alder, crabapple, etc., which is easily and cheaply cleared. Good fall for draining.

Five-roomed Dwelling House, good cellar, barn 60x24, fowl house 40x18, large wood and cattle sheds, pigstye, etc. Buildings worth about $1,500.00. Good garden, 25 apple and pear trees.

Three miles from Duncans Station. Good reasons given for selling.

PRICE $3,500.00. TERMS EASY.

Swinerton & Oddy

102 Gov't St.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets.

Opened Under New Management

The above hotel has been thoroughly renovated throughout.

We are prepared to offer the best accommodation in Victoria for the money.

LOOK

Large, well-lighted rooms, with clean, sweet linen, at $1.00 per week and up. Free hot and cold water baths.

The best stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

VAL H. WETMORE, Manager.

Ladies Tailoring

SPRINKLING & CO.

Having secured a first-class cutter, we guarantee a perfect fit.

The latest material for fall just arrived. Leave your orders early. Our prices are sure to be found satisfactory.

76½ YATES ST., ROOM 3. MOODY BLOCK.

Holidays are Kodak Days.

Take one with you. Kodaks, Century Cameras, Non-Curling Film.

FLEMING BROS., 52 Government Street.

New Stylish

MILLINERY

NEW WALKING SKIRTS

AND ALL THE

Latest Styles in Blouses

—AND—

Up-to-date Novelties

—AT—

STEVENS & JENKINS

84 Douglas St.

Switches, Pompadours

In Great Variety at

Mrs. C. Kosche's

Hair Dressing Parlors

55 Douglas St.

WEDDING FLOWERS

Lily of the Valley and Bride Roses for September weddings.

M. A. FARRINGTON,

92 Government St. Tel. 143.

Greenhouses, Esquimalt Road. Phone 219.

NOTICE

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company (at which Directors will be elected) will be held at the office of the Company, Store Street, Victoria, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, B. C., 12th September, 1904.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE

In order to give citizens an opportunity to visit the Provincial Exhibition, I hereby request that the afternoon of Thursday next, 29th instant, be observed as a half holiday throughout the city.

G. H. BARNARD, Mayor

Victoria, Sept. 24, 1904.

NOTICE

Wellington Colliery Company, Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, Store Street, Victoria, on Wednesday, the fifth day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Victoria, B. C., 12th September, 1904.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY AND REPAIRS

ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, ETC., GO TO THE

Marine Iron Works

ANDREW GRAY PROP.

Office and Works, Pembroke Street, between Store and Government Streets, opposite Gas Works.

Res. Tel. 100. Office Tel. 681.

Take a Trip East

OVER THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

AND GET

Your Money's Worth

REDUCED RATES

Tickets on Sale October 3rd. 4th, and 5th

2 TRAINS DAILY 2

Fine Accommodation

B. C. Coast Service

SS. Princess Victoria sails daily at 7 p. m. for Seattle, and at 7:30 a. m. for Vancouver.

Steamers for Skagway, West Coast and Northern B. C. ports.

Full particulars at

86 GOV'T ST. OR WHARF OFFICE

To All Shippers

Victoria, B. C., July 18, 1904.

Beginning July 18, 1904, we will discontinue handling freight on our passenger trains, but will inaugurate a freight train leaving Victoria every evening (Sunday excepted). To ship by this train it will be necessary to deliver freight at this station not later than 4:30 p. m. Shipments received later than this time will be held till the day following.

For all stations on the V. & S. Railway, Port Guichon, Ladner, Cloverdale and New Westminster, freight will be accepted up till 4:30 p. m. for delivery the following day.

For Beaver Point, Pender Island, Galiano Island, Moresby Island, Saturna Island—Tuesday and Friday, up till 4:30 p.m., for delivery the following day.

For Nanaimo, Fernwood, Gabriola Island, Kuper Island, Burgoyne Bay, Vesuvius Bay—Wednesday and Saturday, up till 4:30 p. m., for delivery the following day.

For Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island—Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, up till 4:30 p.m., for delivery the following day.

L. C. NEWLANDS, Agent.

ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Convenient terminals in Chicago and New York; stopping at Niagara Falls; magnificent scenery. Descriptive literature, time tables, etc., will be mailed free on application to Advertising Department, Grand Trunk Railway System. 135 Adams St., Chicago. Geo. W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A.

Navigation is now open. The Lake and River steamers of

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

are running on regular schedules to Atlin and Dawson. Special steamer from White Horse for Mendenhall, the only way to reach the Alsek, Bullion and Ruby Creek Districts. Via Skagway and Dawson is the quickest way to reach the Tanana Gold Fields.

For particulars apply to the General Freight and Passenger Agent, Mackinnon Building, Vancouver, B. C.

WE HAVE A

GLADIOLUS

IN BLOOM

Five and one-half inches across

We should like to show it you.

FLEWIN'S GARDENS,

36 South Park Street.

Valuable Waterfrontage FOR SALE

Lots 201 and 203, Victoria City, situated at the foot of Yates Street, with wharf over 160 feet long, and two large warehouses. For particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Office of the General Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited for the furnishing of material and the construction of a warehouse on the Company's new wharf at Victoria, B. C. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Division Engineer, Vancouver, or at the Office of Captain J. W. Troup, Victoria, B. C.

Tenders to be addressed to Mr. G. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver, on or before Noon, October 1, 1904.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. MARPOLE,

General Superintendent.

Vancouver, B. C., September 23, 1904.

Lawn Grass and White Clover, Sweet Peas

JOHNSTON'S SEED STORE, City Market

NOTICE

We, the undersigned butchers, beg to give notice that after October 1st, the system of giving discounts on monthly accounts will be entirely abolished.

R. PORTER & SONS,

L. GOODACRE & SONS,

IDEAL PROVISION STORE, (Per R. McFadden)

JOHNS BROS.,

B. C. MARKET.

To Rent as Going Concern

The Oriental Bar, well known and oldest established in the city, to suitable tenant; references required. Apply

Mrs. McKeon,

ORIENTAL HOTEL, YATES ST.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXCELLENT **Train Service**

BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of

Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

ALSO TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

For Time Tables, etc., address

GEO. W. VAUX,

Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

For Hawaii Samoa, New Zealand and Australia

S.S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Sept. 14, 11 a. m.

S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu Saturday, Sept. 17, 11 a. m.

S.S. SONOMA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m. Thursday, Sept. 29.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD. Victoria.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

2 OVERLANDS DAILY TIME SAVERS. 2

The "Fast Mail," the Famous Flyer, leaving Seattle at 8:05 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., respectively.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

SS. "Kanagawa Maru."—For Yokohama and Kobe, on or about November 1.

For all information,

K. J. BURNS, General Agent.

75 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Sidney & Nanaimo Transportation Co., Ltd.

Time Table Taking Effect May 22, 1904.

Victoria & Sidney Railway, train leaving Victoria at 7:00 a. m., connects at Sidney with steamer Iroquois.

MONDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Piers Island, Fulford Harbor, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Fernwood, North Galiano, Gabriola.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY — Round trip through the beautiful Gulf Islands, calling at Beaver Point, Ganges Harbor, Mayne Island, Galiano, North Pender, Saturna, South Pender, Moresby, returning arrive Victoria 7:20 p. m.

THURSDAY—For Nanaimo, calling at Musgraves, Burgoyne Bay, Vesuvius Bay, Kuper, Thetis, De Coursey, Gabriola.

SUNDAYS—The Iroquois will make a trip through the Gulf Islands calling at the principal places of interest.

For further information and tickets apply to Victoria-Sidney Ry., Market building.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7:30 P.M.

City of Puebla, Oct. 5, 20, Nov 4.

Umatilla, Sept. 25, Oct. 10, 25, Nov. 9.

Queen, Sept. 30, Oct. 15, 30, Nov. 14.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

Excursions around the Sound every five days by steamers Queen, Puebla and Umatilla.

For South Eastern Alaska

LEAVE VICTORIA, 4 P. M.

S.S. Humboldt, Sept. 27, Oct. 6.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 A. M.

City of Seattle, City of Topeka, Cottage City, Sept. 29, Oct. 3, 9.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.

VICTORIA, 96 Government and 61 Wharf Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St. San Francisco.

C. D. DUNANN. Gen. Passenger Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Ticket Office

Corner Government and Yates Streets, Victoria, B. C.

3- —3— TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY -3

If You Are Going to the

The St. Louis Exposition

Take the NORTHERN PACIFIC RY., either via St. Paul or Billings.

New Tourist Cars on all trains. Fine connections made from Victoria by night or morning boats. Only line having through service to St. Louis without change of cars. Tickets on sale October 3, 4 and 5.

Fare to St. Louis and return, $67.50, good for three months, returning any line; also cheap round trip rates to all points East, on account of the Fair. Parties going via St. Paul to St. Louis or Eastern points, should not miss a trip on the famous "North Coast Limited."

Steamship tickets on sale to all European points. Very low rates now in effect. They will not last. Cabin accommodation reserved by wire.

For further information call or phone (No 456) the Office.

A. D. CHARLTON, A. G. P. A. N. P. R., Portland, Or.

C. E. LANG, Gen'l Agt., Victoria, B.C.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and THE EAST.

Four fast trains leave St. Paul at 8:33 a. m., 6:35 p. m., 8:35 p.m., and 10:50 p m., via Chicago and Northwestern Railway. These fast trains are equipped with all the conveniences of modern railway travel. One of them is electric lighted.

NORTHWESTERN LIMITED

leaving at 8:35 p. m., has Pullman drawing room and compartment sleeping cars, buffet smoking cars, book lovers' library, free chair cars and day coaches. Other trains are equipped with Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, cafe and parlor cars and free chair cars. Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full particulars on application.

F. W. PARKER.

151 Yesler Way, General Agt., Seattle.